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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

## THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

THE state of affairs in India may well excite the alarm of the nation; but it will do more: it will excite its courage and its wisdom. At one time, and before fuller details had corrected, explained, and supplemented the curt and fragmentary announcements of the electric telegraph, the intelligence created a feeling of dismay. But that speedily wore off, and the prevalent feeling is no longer that of dismay, but of anxiety. The full extent of the danger is seen and appreciated, and the means which are in existence to meet and to subdue it are obvious and palpable, and ready to our hands. Our house in India is on fire. We are not insured. To lose that house would be to lose power, prestige, and character—to descend in the rank of nations, and take a position more in accordance with our size on the map of Europe than with the greatness of our past glory and present ambition. The fire must be extinguished at any cost. All ordinary considerations give way before the greatness and the suddenness of such a danger. Fortunately the Indian Government has vigour enough for the emergency, and if it have not means will be supported by all the wealth, power, energy, and resources of Great Britain. In this case there will be no grudging. The nation knows its work, and woe betide the statesman who shall stand between it and the consummation!

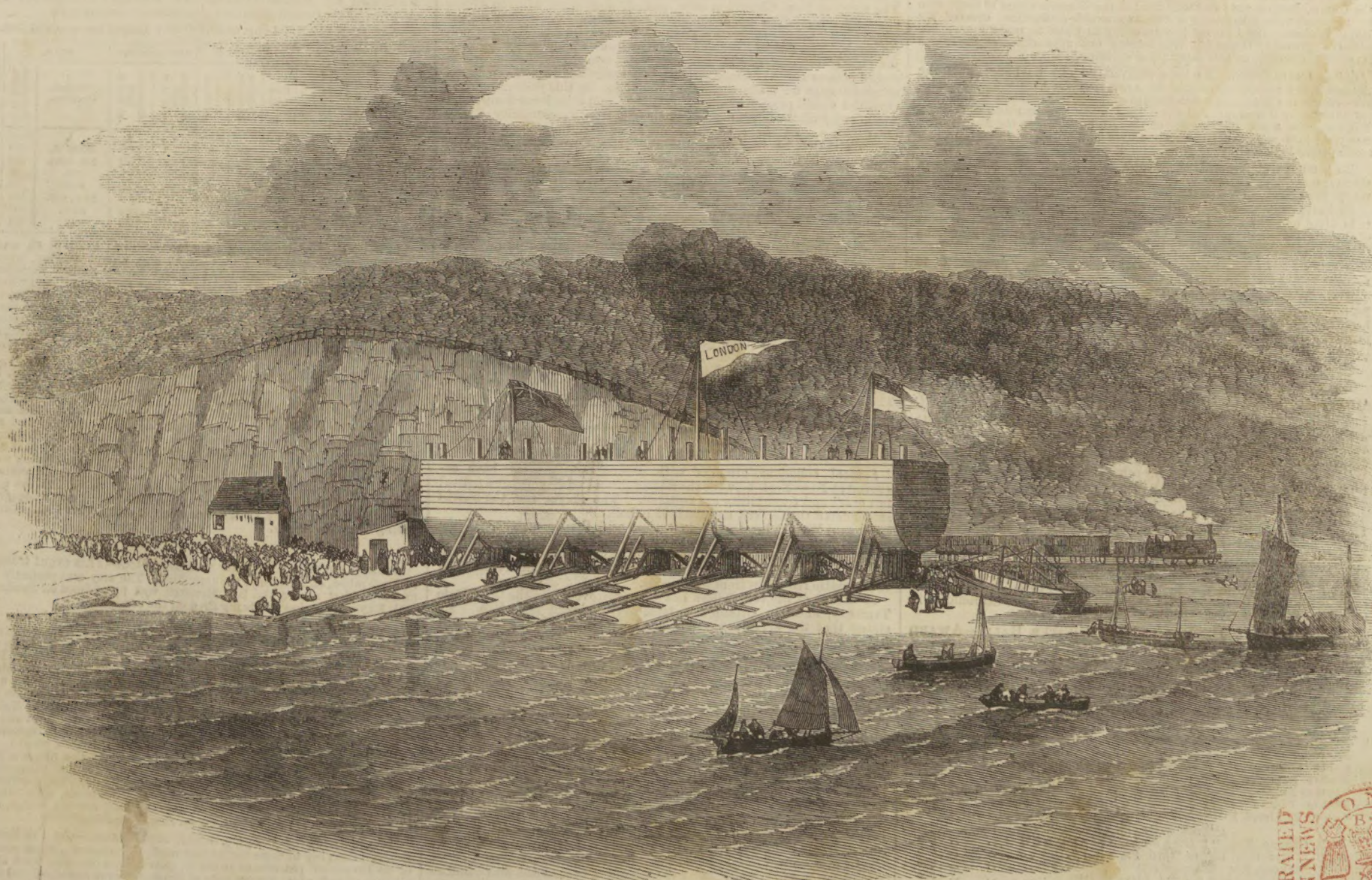
If we in England had to quench this mutinous spirit, which has so fearfully and suddenly displayed itself among the native troops, any speculations upon the causes which provoked the outbreak would be inopportune. But fortunately the people of England may speculate and argue on the subject if they please, for while they are cogitating the Indian Government is working. By the next mail we shall in all probability hear that the Mutiny has been confined to the one Pre-

sidency in which it originated; that it has been quenched in the blood of the mutineers; that every native regiment that took part in it has been annihilated; that the murders of Englishmen, women, and children in Delhi and Meerut have been signally avenged; and that such an example has been made as will strike Terror into the minds of the native population, and keep it there for a century to come. Whether it were desirable that we should win India by the sword is no longer a question. Having won it we must keep it. The sword procured it, and the sword must guard it. We rule both by the dread of our present power, and by the remembrance of our past invincibility. The dread and the remembrance must be maintained at all costs and hazards, or the day will but too speedily come when British dominion in the East will be of as little account as the might of Sesostris or the throne of Nebuchadnezzar, or any thing else that has passed away for ever.

If any inquiry into the causes of the Mutiny stayed in the slightest degree the hands of those who are engaged in quelling and in punishing it, we should deprecate such inquiry as impolitic and injurious. But as it is probable that the Mutiny will have been effectually crushed and punished long before the debates in the British Parliament, or the comments of the British press, reach India, the British public may well employ the interval in considering whether our officials, civil or military, in the East, have been in any way to blame for the results? Whether the system of government of the East India Company be altogether guiltless in the matter? Whether the native Indian army is sufficiently officered by Europeans? Whether, having no wars or projects of annexation upon hand, the native army becomes mutinous, as the natural result of its own activity of spirit? Or whether the Mutiny be not the result of intrigues traceable to the agencies of that other great European Power which shares with Great Britain the empire of Asia? It may so happen that all

these causes have been at work. We know that the religious prejudices of the Hindoo population have been offended and hurt. We know that the question of the greased cartridges, ridiculous as it may appear, has exasperated the Sepoy soldiery, who feel that they have been made to touch what they consider to be the "unclean thing." We know, too, that some of the British officers in Sepoy regiments, who ought to have known better, have been engaged in distributing tracts and Bibles to the soldiers, and that they have thereby strengthened the suspicion that Great Britain, not content with destroying the political independence of India, had determined to subvert its religion. We know also, for the Mutiny shows it, that we have not a sufficient number of European officers, or of European regiments; and, if we do not positively know, we have the strongest reasons to suspect, that Russian emissaries are, and have long been, at work, not only at the outposts and frontiers of our Indian Empire, but in the very heart of the country, in exciting dissatisfaction against British rule, and in stirring up the native population against us.

There are many persons in England who laugh at this idea, who treat it as a monomania or a Russophobia, and think that the alleged intrigues of Russia in the East are idle bugbears, engendered only in the diseased brains of bigoted politicians. But those who know Russia best, and India most, do not treat this supposition with scorn; but, on the contrary, find too many reasons for believing that every act of hostility against us—whether it springs from Cabul, Burmah, or Persia, or whether it arises within the circle of our own frontier—is more or less connected with Russian intrigues and Russian money. Asiatics know but two European Powers. They do not believe in the separate identity of the French, and they never heard of the Germans; and in their minds Europe is divided between the English and the Russians. They believe that these



LAUNCH OF PONTOON FOR THE "GREAT EASTERN" STEAM-SHIP AT NEYLAND, MILFORD HAVEN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)





two are for ever striving to obtain the mastery of Asia. Were Russia Lord of Hindostan the Asiatic races would look to England for deliverance. As England is the Lord they look to Russia to aid them in throwing off the yoke; and, if they do not burst out into open hostility, it is not because they are unwilling, but because they are afraid. All these things, and many others, must be taken into account by the British people if they would learn the true state of their relation to India, and of the efforts that must be made to retain that magnificent possession, which is alike our chief treasure and our chief danger.

What the nation has now to do is to punish. After punishment will come inquiry as to the best and most available means of prevention for the future. And among these means two of the most essential are—a large increase of the European force, both of officers and men, and an extension of railway throughout the length and breadth of India. It may suffice to have single lines of rails to begin with, and to lay them down upon strategical as well as upon commercial principles, so that these forces may be easily moved at the shortest notice from one extremity of India to the other. When these great military lines shall have been completed, we may alike defy Russia and the native tribes and populations to stir up hostility against us, and may then devote ourselves at our leisure to the peaceful development of the immense resources of the country. We owe the people of India much. We owe them peace, we owe them security, we owe them good government; and if we pay them these debts many blessings will follow. By these means we may be enabled to make amends for the arbitrariness of our rule by its justice and its beneficence. Let us not make the mistake of thinking that we owe them Christianity, and of endeavouring to force it upon them before they are ripe to receive it. Christianity was never yet successfully inculcated by the sword, and never will be. Soldiers and railroads are what are needed in India; and, if the savage outbreak of Meerut and Delhi prove the means of providing both, that Mutiny, distressing as it is, will have, in all probability, the great merit of being the last, and of preparing the way for the permanent pacification and real prosperity of India.

#### LAUNCH OF A PONTOON FOR THE "GREAT EASTERN" STEAM SHIP AT NEYLAND, MILFORD HAVEN.

WITHIN the last few weeks this important apparatus, erected for the purpose of facilitating the landing of cattle and goods at all times of tide, also as a landing-stage for the *Great Eastern* steam-ship, now in course of construction at Millwall, was launched, in the same manner the monster ship is intended to be, with the most perfect success.

This pontoon, designed by Mr. Brunel, has been constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Okefen, the resident engineer at Neyland. It is 150 feet long, 42 feet wide, and 16 feet in depth, and is constructed of wrought-iron plates riveted together and stiffened with angle-irons at regular intervals, and divided by strong bulkheads with four watertight compartments. The iron-work weighs about 230 tons, and the timber about 350 tons. The bridge forming the roadway on to the pontoon is also constructed of wrought-iron plates, riveted together, with a span of 200 feet, and a clear rounding of 12 feet, one end resting on the shore on strong iron hinges built into solid masonry, the other end resting on the deck of the pontoon so as to rise and fall with the tide. The bridge weighs about 130 tons, and has been executed by Messrs. Westwood and Baillie, of London Yard, Isle of Dogs.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTAIN JAMES HOPE, C.B., has been appointed by the First Lord of the Admiralty to be Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty. Captain Hope entered the Navy in 1820, was promoted to Lieutenant in 1827, made a Commander in 1830, and Captain in 1838.

A MEMORANDUM, dated "Horse Guards, June 26," states that the Queen, having that day distributed the Victoria Cross to those who by personal valour had earned that honourable distinction, ordered his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief to make known her perfect approval of the soldier-like bearing and appearance of the troops forming the review on this memorable occasion.

THE steam-frigate *Tribune* arrived in our harbour (says the *Herold Commercial Advertiser* of April 16th) on Friday last, twenty-nine days from Callao. She sailed again on Monday for Hong-Kong. The steam-frigates *Pearl* and *Esch*—the latter under the command of Captain McClure, who made the passage of the Arctic Ocean in the *Enterprise* a few years ago—were ordered to the China station at the same time, and are expected here daily.

THE troops at Aldershot go into tents this week for the rest of the summer. Her Majesty is expected to visit the camp and review the troops next week.

It is reported that the floating batteries at all the naval ports are to be fitted with their full heavy armament, and stationed at the entrances of the rivers on the east coast of England and Scotland, for the protection of such ports, instead of erecting batteries and towers on shore.

VICE-ADMIRAL EDWARD HARVEY has been nominated to succeed Vice-Admiral Gordon as Commander-in-Chief at the Nile.

THE West Block Point Battery, erected at the entrance of Milford Haven, for the defence of the roadstead and the Royal arsenal, has been completed. It mounts six guns of heavy calibre; and, from its position, will prove a very effective defence.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.—This ceremonial took place at the East India College, at Haileybury, on Monday. A considerable shade was cast over the otherwise inspiring and satisfactory proceedings by the arrival in the morning of the Indian news, with details of the revolt at Delhi, and the butchery of so many Europeans, both there and at Meerut. The company, numbering about 200 gentlemen, having assembled in the library, the chairman and directors took their seats, and the list of the prizeholders having been called over, each gentleman received his medals or books, or both, according to the extent of his studies and the proficiency he had achieved in each branch.

THE WELLINGTON MONUMENT.—On Monday the works commenced in Westminster Hall for the erection of the models sent in by the competing artists for the monument, to be erected in St. Paul's Cathedral, to the memory of the late Duke of Wellington, which are to be thrown open to public inspection. The total number sent in is 77, about 50 being contributed by British and 27 by foreign artists. The Commissioner of Works has given notice that artists who desire it will be allowed to erect their own models between the 6th and the 11th inst. The exhibition will be open to the public on the 20th of this month.

EXHIBITION OF DESIGNS IN WESTMINSTER HALL.—AWARD OF THE JUDGES.—The following is a list of the artists, with the premiums to which they are entitled under the award of the judges:—

DESIGN NO. 1.—BLOCK PLAN.		
M. Cressinet, Grand Rue de Vaugirard, Paris (No. 12)	Premium	£500
W. Hastings, Esq., Belfast (189)	..	200
Messrs. Morgan and Philipson, 3, Dances-inn, Strand (128)	..	100
DESIGN NO. 2.—FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.		
Messrs. Coe and Hoffman, 8, Dances-inn, Strand (84)	..	800
Messrs. Banks and Barry, 27, Sackville-street (58)	..	500
George Gilbert Scott, Esq., 20, Spring-gardens (116 A)	..	300
Messrs. Deane and Woodward, Merrion-street, Dublin (35)	..	200
Thomas Bellamy, Esq., 8, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square (17)	..	100
Messrs. Buxton and Habershon, 38, Bloomsbury-square (54)	..	100
George E. Street, Esq., 33, Montague-place, Bedford-square (129)	..	100
DESIGN NO. 3.—WAR OFFICE.		
H. B. Garling, Esq., 11, King's-road, Gray's-inn (77)	..	800
M. B. D'Almeida, Rue de Nord, Paris (75)	..	500
J. T. Rothead, Esq., Glasgow (61)	..	300
Messrs. Pritchard and Seddon, Llandaff (140)	..	200
Cuthbert Brodick, Esq., 17, East Parade, Leeds (20)	..	100
Messrs. W. G. and E. Habershon, 38, Bloomsbury-square (54 A)	..	100
John Dwyer, Esq., 11, Great Marlborough-street (126)	..	100

THE last exhibition this season of plants, flowers, and fruit, at the Royal Botanic Society, took place on Wednesday.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

The rumours, long floating about, of a second visit by the Emperor to the English Court have at length acquired consistency; and there appears every reason to believe that their Majesties the Emperor and Empress will pay a short visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort, at Osborne, at the end of this month or in the early part of August. It will be entirely of a private character, and it is not probable that the Imperial visitors will extend their journey beyond her Majesty's marine residence and its vicinity.

During the absence of the Emperor the Ministers assemble in Council at the residence of the Minister of Justice, under the presidency of M. Baroche.

The result of the French elections is now definitively known, with the exception of the issue of the six to be renewed on Sunday (to-morrow)—three at Paris and three in the provinces. Exclusive of these six which remain doubtful, and may not improbably terminate in the nomination of Opposition or, more strictly speaking, Republican candidates, the Government has succeeded in obtaining the return of all but four—namely, MM. Carnot and Goudchaux at Paris, Hénon at Lyons, Curé at Bordeaux, and Brème at Lille. Thus, even supposing the six scrutinies to prove favourable to the Opposition, the result will be 256 Governmental against 11 Opposition, out of a total of 267 members.

The number of abstentions are stated to have been enormous everywhere.

The Prefects of the frontier departments have been requested to recommend to their agents the strict execution of the regulations relative to passports and workmen's *livrets*, and to give positive orders that no foreign workmen shall be allowed to enter France, unless they can, in addition to their being provided with regular passports, produce certificates to show that they have the means of existence, or have work secured to them on reaching their place of destination.

##### SPAIN.

A despatch from Madrid states that public prayers have been offered up in consequence of the official announcement that hopes were entertained of the birth of an heir to the Spanish Crown, and the city was illuminated in the evening. Deputations from both Chambers went to the Palace to present their congratulations. It was ordered that the Court and garrison should wear full dress for three days.

The Chamber of Deputies has adopted the frontier treaty with France by 105 votes against 3.

The sittings of the Cortes, it is now stated semi-officially, will close on the 15th July.

The payment of the dividend on the debt was to commence on the 1st July, and it was said that the Government was able to meet all its engagements.

##### DENMARK.

The Danish Government, in compliance with the wishes of several foreign Governments, and especially those of England and France, has resolved to reduce the exorbitant import duties (they are larger than in any other country of Europe) which it has heretofore imposed on cotton, woollen, and silk fabrics, porcelain, glass, spirits, wines, hardware, and other manufactured productions; and has for that purpose nominated a commission, consisting of merchants, manufacturers, and Government functionaries, to revise the tariffs.

##### SWEDEN.

On the day after the arrival at Stockholm of the Prince and Princess Oscar of Sweden, there was a grand reception at the Palace. The Court and the constituted bodies came to offer their salutations to the new Duchess of Ostrogothia, and the diplomatic body had the honour of being presented. In the evening there was a banquet of 140 covers in the grand gallery of the Palace. A Royal proclamation has been published at Stockholm, to the effect that during the visit which, for the benefit of his health, the King is about to make to the seacoast, the Government will be carried on by a commission, presided over by his Royal Highness the Crown Prince. The members of this commission are the Minister of Justice, Gunther; Councillor of State, Wallenstein; and Count Gyldenstøpe, chief of the military administration.

The measures proposed by the Government ostensibly in favour of religious liberty have given rise to very animated discussions in the Chamber of the Nobles and that of the Clergy in the Diet.

#### THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

The *New Prussian Gazette*, a journal often containing sound diplomatic information, announces the complete success of the project for the organisation of the Danubian Principalities, drawn up by Lord Clarendon. Austria, Russia, Prussia, and Turkey have accepted this project; and France will undoubtedly adhere to the same before long. The views of Lord Clarendon offer, in fact, a practical solution of the difficulties attending an emancipation of the two provinces without weakening Turkey, or laying open to her the hazards of future disturbance. The British Government advocates a union of the military, judicial, and postal administration of the two Principalities, which would possess also a common tariff; but it maintains a distinct political administration for Wallachia and for Moldavia. By this policy the Principalities would possess a national existence and a national army; and would enjoy all the advantages to be derived from a community of laws and customs. At the same time the Porte would not be endangered and distracted by the intrigues of a petty Sovereign, alternately obedient to the influence of Russia, Austria, and France.

##### ALGERIA.

The French Government has received accounts from Kabylia to the 22nd June. The road to the summit of the Beni Raten, which is six leagues long, is terminated. Marshal Randon inaugurated it with a section of artillery and some waggon-trains, which were ornamented with the tri-coloured flags, and he thus took pacific possession of this country, hitherto unconquered. The new Fort Napoleon, situate in the centre of Kabylia, is connected with Algiers by the electric telegraph. Marshal Randon has given the command of the fort to General Chapuis, who remains there with some battalions.

A despatch has been since received at the War Office from Marshal Randon announcing that he had resumed operations, and had a brilliant affair with the Beni-Menguillet and the Beni-Yenni, the two most formidable tribes in Kabylia. The enemy was surprised, and made but little resistance. Two important villages were occupied. The Marshal Governor, in transmitting these details, says, "We are masters of the country." On the side of the French there were eight officers *hors de combat*, and from 300 to 400 men.

##### UNITED STATES.

Several collisions, attended with serious consequences, have occurred at New York between the metropolitan and the Mayor's police; but order and tranquillity are restored. The Mayor and the Sheriff surrendered themselves, and are held to bail.

General Walker has had an interview with the President at Washington. The President will, it is said, order an inquiry into the facts connected with the action of Captain Davis, of the sloop of war *St. Mary's*, while in Nicaragua. At New York the Filibuster received an enthusiastic reception from his friends.

A deficit of 500,000 dollars has been discovered in the Ohio State Treasury, and Mr. Gibson (the treasurer) resigned his office. He stated that the deficit existed when he succeeded Mr. Breslon, the former treasurer.

There have been more fugitive slave troubles at Cincinnati. As the marshals were arresting a fugitive and his wife, the slave stabbed one of them, and was fired at in return. It is feared that both have since died.

A Fort Riley correspondent of a St. Louis paper states that the Cheyennes had attacked and destroyed an emigrant train eighty miles west of that fort, and that six persons were killed and four wounded. A military expedition has started from Fort Leavenworth against the Indians.

There has been a destructive tornado in Southern Illinois. At the village of Pena, in Christian county, buildings were swept from their foundations, and some of them carried into the air; others unroofed, and others torn into atoms. A number of new stores that had just been completed were scattered into fragments; the Presbyterian church, a large frame building, was moved some six feet from its foundation; the Illinois central freight depot was unroofed; a train of freight-cars was blown from the track, and five persons—a woman and four children—were killed by being struck by falling timbers, or carried into the air and thrown upon the ground. Several other persons were injured.

Colonel Cummings has received a commission from the President as successor to Brigham Young in the Government of the Mormon territory. General Harney is already moving troops across the

plains to support the Governor in taking possession of his new office, should it be necessary, and vindicate the authority of the federal Government.

The California mail arrived at New York on the 12th ult. with nearly two million dollars. The accounts from the mines are all of an encouraging character. Several silver mines have been recently discovered in the southern portion of the State, but none of them have been worked. It is stated that a sample of the ore assayed in San Francisco yielded 250 dollars to the ton. A new quicksilver mine is now worked in the neighbourhood of the well-known New Almaden mine. A wagon road has been completed across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, upon which a line of stages will soon be placed for the conveyance of passengers to and from California, while the American Government is taking measures for constructing a road across the Rocky Mountains to that country; so that there will shortly be ample means of communication, by which a large immigration is looked for. The subject which chiefly occupied the public mind at San Francisco was the news just received of the destruction of a party of California Filibusters by the Mexicans in Sonora. The expedition which has ended so disastrously was headed by a Mr. Crabb, formerly a member of the California Legislature.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 4th ult. report that an extensive conspiracy had been suppressed. Comonfort had been elected President by a large majority, and was en route to Vera Cruz with 16,000 troops.

##### NATAL.

Journals have been received direct from the colony of Natal down to the 9th of April.

There has been a fracas at the Umcomas. The quarrel arose between two tribes near the sources of that river. A serious loss of life occurred on both sides. The following is an extract from the letter of a gentleman residing near the scene:—"The Kaffirs have been fighting near us. Soid has killed another chief, and most barbarously mangled his body, cut off his right arm, cut out his tongue and one of his eyes, and cut off his ring, and taken them all as trophies of his prowess."

The latest intelligence from the Zulu country is as follows:—"The rivers are all full; the country quiet; the people remarkably civil to white men, of whom several are now there, inquiring after their cattle, or on other business. The native hunters in the service of the English traders are all turned out of the Amaswasa, and are lying about at the kraals at Gougabias. The King is determined not to let any of them hunt unless a white man is with them; and the hunters dare not return through the Zulu country unprotected."

H. F. Fynn, Esq., the experienced Kafir magistrate, is proceeding on a mission to the Zulu country from this Government. The object has reference to the present unsettled condition of affairs across the border. He will be accompanied by Captain Barnes, of the 45th, and by a small body of native attendants.

#### THE WEATHER.

##### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 1, 1857.

Day.	Barometer at 9 a.m. at level of sea, corrected and reduced.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adopted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb at 9 a.m.	Wet Bulb at 9 a.m.	Dry Bulb at 3 p.m.	Wet Bulb at 3 p.m.	Direction of Wind.	Amount of Cloud (0-10).	Rain in inches.
June 25	30.422	81.8	46.3	67.5	70.8	64.0	80.4	68.6	N. S.E.	0	0.000
" 26	30.374	81.2	46.4	68.2	72.6	62.4	80.8	65.4	N.E. S.	0	0.000
" 27	30.155	82.5	53.2	70.8	74.8	65.3	82.4	69.3	S.E. W.	3	0.000
" 28	29.908	86.1	54.9	73.2	77.7	67.8	84.2	69.4	S.W.S.W.	2	0.000
" 29	29.660	74.4	56.4	64.7	67.5	62.6	72.7	63.6	S.W.	10	0.000
" 30	29.543	68.2	56.3	67.7	63.0	62.8	60.6	59.9	S. S.E.	10	0.539
July 1	29.697	62.3	53.2	65.8	62.5	61.4	57.3	55.5	E. N.E.	10	0.219
Means	29.966	76.6	52.4	65.4	69.8	63.8	74.1	64.5			0.818

The range of temperature during the week was 39.8 degrees.

A heavy thunder-storm took place between 11 a.m. and noon of June 30, and again between 4.30 p.m. and 11.30 p.m. The lightning was very vivid, and was quickly followed by loud peals of thunder. During the afternoon and evening several flashes of lightning were seen, and the thunder was loud and frequent. It was raining heavily at intervals throughout the day and night, and again on the following morning. It was blowing fresh on the day of the 29th, but was nearly calm on the 26th and morning of July 1.

The sky was beautifully clear and the weather very warm on the days of June 25, 26, 27, and 28, but has since been quite overcast. It was also cloudy on the nights of the 27th and 28th.

J. BREEN.

##### RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum at 10 a.m.	Maximum at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	Read at 10 a.m.	Inches.
June 24	30.272	67.0	51.3	59	0-10	54.3	78.9	ENE. S.	Miles.	219	.000
" 25	30.369	69.8	50.3	52	0	50.7	79.2	NE. ESE.	269	.000	
" 26	30.303	69.6	52.4	56	3	51.8	81.3	NE.	87	.000	
" 27	30.086	71.5	55.6	59	1	52.8	82.8	SSW.	92	.000	
" 28	29.785	73.8	56.2	56	5	52.2	85.5	SSW. SW.	195	.000	
" 29	29.677	63.2	53.2	71	8	58.2	72.6	SSW.	354	.028	
" 30	29.548	62.5	55.2	78	9	57.8	70.3	S.	254	.074	

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. a.m., and 2h., 6h., and 10h. p.m. on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variation are taken from the Tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

NEW COMET.—A telescopic comet was discovered by M. Klinckerkus at Gottingen, on the night of June 22, and independently by M. Dien at Paris on the following night. It presents the usual aspect of these bodies, being nearly circular, with a faint and ill-defined margin. The condensation of light at the centre is very considerable and rather large, and the comet is a bright and conspicuous object on this account, and is well seen with a telescope of moderate dimensions. It is now in the constellation of Perseus. On June 25 the Right Ascension was 3h. 46m., and the North Polar Distance 47 deg. 8m., the R.A. increasing 8m. (of time) daily, and the N.P.D. decreasing 1 deg. daily. At the present time it is not favourably situated for observation until past midnight. It is brighter than either of the two comets which have been discovered during the present year.

DEATH OF THE NIZAM OF THE DECCAN.—This event transpired at Hyderabad, on Saturday, the 16th May. The city was perfectly quiet, and the eldest son of the late Monarch was proclaimed on Sunday, the 17th May—a Royal salute being fired on the occasion.

PLUMBIERS.—A letter from Plumblers of the 25th says:—"I arrived here early this morning, and never beheld a greater change in a small country town within a year. It is now a really pretty place, clean and in perfect order, and fit to receive the Emperor. In coming through Epinal, I found the streets traversed, so as to speak, by festoons of foliage in honour of the expected passage of his Majesty. A considerable number of the 63d Regiment were lounging about or reposing themselves after a somewhat long march, as they only came in this day. From Epinal to Plumblers they were echeloned along the road, that regiment and half a squadron of dragoons being the whole military force to remain here during his Majesty's stay, which will be something over a month. From the moment of my arrival I have been amused at the preparations in progress to welcome the Imperial visitor. The streets of the town have been crowded throughout the day with women and girls, young and old, nay, with men too, engaged in fabricating wreaths, garlands, and festoons of holly leaves, profusely interspersed with artificial flowers, which, though of only coloured paper, will produce a charming effect."

HIRWAIN IRON WORKS, NEAR ABERDARE.—At the limestone quarry belonging to these works last week, by means of a blast, consisting of 100 barrels of powder, or 10,000 lb. (placed in a chamber with 45 yards altitude of rock over), 140,000 tons of limestone were dislodged and thrown down, and another 60,000 tons will be ready to fall as soon as the quantity already down is cleared away.

THE celebrated composer of the "Vampyr" and "Templar," Dr. Marcher, from Hanover, has arrived in London.



## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

A new Parliament by no means creates a new House of Lords; and therefore the stranger in the gallery of the Upper House who goes this Session to look on and hear (if he can—a most problematical hope) until such time as may enable him to dine comfortably at seven is at a loss to know whence proceed the vigour and tendency to prolong their sittings which characterise just now our hereditary legislators. Whatever may be the abstract opinions of philosophical Radicals, the House of Lords is no more a worn-out assembly than Lord Lyndhurst is a worn-out peer. The *vis viva* of that noble and learned Lord seems to have inoculated the whole assembly; and a personal row in the Commons at eleven o'clock, when white waistcoats and flushed faces tessellate the House, could hardly have exceeded the tricky vivacity of the conscript fathers of our legislation when Lord Campbell was tortured the other night by the miraculous speech of Lord Lyndhurst. It is a world's wonder to behold that man whom we know to be so aged, but who shows no positive outward sign of advanced age, except a little difficulty in rising from his seat, playing with a ticklish subject in a manner equal to Voltaire (one always thinks of Voltaire when one looks at Lord Lyndhurst delivering a satirical speech). The flashes, nay, the coruscations, of intellect—the knowledge, the cultivated taste, the memory, the keen wit, the inflection of voice, the significant gesture—all went to make up a display which had but one defect—its subject. It made the Peers, young and old, to struggle between laughter and gravity, and suggested the notion that it would have been just as well if the ladies who thronged the seats below the bar had been asked to retire. It was said that, considering many things, and among them certain liberal tendencies towards the Hebrew race, the solution of Lord Lyndhurst's career can only be found in the fact that he is the veritable Wandering Jew. It is of no avail that another legal Achitophel, who, in times gone by, won for himself the character of being "not all mankind, but their epitome," strives to rival Lord Lyndhurst. In vain does Lord Brougham speak long and loud, short and low, in season and out of season, early and late, on every subject and no subject; the verdict passed upon him night after night is that he retains of that Harry Brougham who was once the cynosure of every eye in the political world nothing but the voice; which is still powerful, sonorous, and clear. Alas that he should now but divide with Lord Campbell an undisputed duumvirate of boredom!

A word of sympathy for Lord Plunket. It was bad enough and trying enough to have been bantered and quizzed by a caustic writer in the *Examiner*; but what will be the feelings of that noble Lord and right reverend Prelate when he reads, in the quiet, unostentatious retirement from which we hear he so seldom emerges, the opinions which his friends entertain of him? Why was Lord Donoughmore indignant, and Lord Derby in a towering passion, at the insult offered to a nobleman whom they by implication sneered down to a degree of smallness which his direct enemies could hardly have compassed? Why, Lord Granville's jocularity, which always seems to be struggling out of the depths of an indignation, was a panegyric compared to the defence of Lord Plunket by his own allies; and Lord Lansdowne's somewhat ponderous levity threw a better shield over the son of an old compeer, who once wore that buff and blue, like the cover of the *Edinburgh Review*, which Lord Lansdowne still affects in his dress, than all the marry-come-up invectives of Lord Derby against the writer who had dared to utter his profane jestings against a Bishop, who is also a Peer in his own right. But Lord Derby had been nettled before that, inasmuch as the eager zeal of Lord Ellenborough on all matters relating to India had probably disconcerted an arrangement that the leaders of Opposition in each House should interrogate the Ministry on the subject of the mutiny of the Sepoys. It was not an occasion on which Lord Derby desired to be silent; but he was out-maneuvred and enforced to say nothing on that subject; and so Lord Plunket suffered more than the editor of the *Examiner* by reason of the trial to which the noble Earl's temper had been put by his temporary deposition from the lead of the Opposition.

Was it a special "tactique" which induced Lord Palmerston to go to Manchester on Monday afternoon, and so not to appear in the House of Commons, when he must have known that an interpellation on the subject of the news from India was certain? Was it to give the world an indirect assurance that the first Minister had no fears, and that there was, in fact, no crisis sufficient to induce him to delay his pleasure-trip by a few hours, and so to leave the dealing with a question which required the nicest handling to an over-weighted subordinate like Mr. Vernon Smith? In truth, Mr. Disraeli's languid, drawing, not to say prosy, manner of bringing the subject forward seemed to argue a foregone conclusion in his mind that there was nothing in it; and, indeed, the whole business was treated in a style which perhaps could not be better expressed than by a phrase invented impromptu on this occasion by the President of the Board of Control—namely, with "shilly-shallyness." But never was the statement, which has been often made, that the House of Commons cares nothing about India, more fully exemplified. Mr. Disraeli began his address to the thinnest House of the Session, and, though new-membership thickened the ranks a little to hear the now unwonted voice of the leader of the Conservative party, it was evident that the Queen's visit to Manchester possessed more interest than the probable convulsion of our Indian Empire; and the House even seemed to turn with a positive sense of relief to listen to Sir Henry Willoughby, while he made inconsequent accusations of financial swindling against the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Henry Berkeley is well known to partake of a family fondness for the stage, and in his one part he is a very fair performer. Of late years, however, he has not drawn when he announced his "Evening with the Ballot." Last year the whole discussion was reduced almost to a monologue. On the present occasion he had a better chance of an audience, and he got it. As a general rule Mr. Berkeley has treated the question of the Ballot from an entirely comic point of view; but this year he adopted rather a more serious vein. Nevertheless he made, on the whole, what was expected from him an amusing speech; and his speeches are far more amusing when heard, owing to his peculiar voice and manner, than could be supposed from the reports of them, however studded with "laughter" they may appear. It is true that the question, as he put it, was how can we remedy general national corruption; but he wanted to be listened to to keep an audience of British and not self-sacrificing Roman senators a little after dinner-time, and he was obliged to be amusing. He is an old member of the House, is free of all the clubs, and he knows most of the men he addresses, as well as his own position in the House, which rests on this one speech a year. He does not, therefore, assume the tone of virtuous indignation, but treats the question of national corruption in a light, pleasant style, which does not drive away easy moralists. Perhaps, as the country has some day to settle the question of electoral corruption, sterner talk would in the end answer better than Mr. Berkeley's jovial and careless flippancy; but as the purists seem to like democrats born among the aristocracy, and are no doubt convinced that Mr. Henry Berkeley holds exactly that moral position which enables him with effect to teach the people how to live, it is his business to show his wit, which is very fair; and as he, who is familiar with the race of the governing classes, must have a high opinion of the democracy which worships those classes, his sneers at Lords and aristocrats came well from a son, a brother, and an uncle of Earls; and his bluff cynicism tells immensely on the House in July, when debates and committees have almost exhausted the listening powers of members. The debate, although it extended from a speech and a half last year into four speeches and a half this year, was hardly a good debate on the Ballot, for it was too argumentative, when all that was wanted was piquant illustration. But, then, what could be expected from a discussion in which Sir John Shelley was prominent, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer the Government leader, in which a new

Irish member made an odd début, and Lord John Russell was sententious from the back benches, and so did not speak as one having authority.

It has been said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was on this occasion doing duty as Ministerial leader in the absence of Lord Palmerston and Sir George Grey. He made three set speeches in the course of the evening, and at the end of the third the House, by universal consent, rushed to an adjournment. Comment is superfluous.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from page 18.)

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

## MEDICAL PROFESSION (NO. 1) BILL.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Medical Profession (No. 1) Bill, being moved by Mr. Headlam,

Mr. CRAWFORD moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months. When he supported the bill in the last Session of Parliament he was strongly in favour of the principle of a representative council, but the discussions in the Select Committee had convinced him that representation by colleges would give no responsibility; whereas the bill of Lord Elcho would constitute a council to be appointed by Government, with its head in Parliament, which, in his opinion, would combine representation with responsibility.

Mr. BLACK seconded the amendment.

Lord BURY said this was an attempt to substitute the bill of Lord Elcho for that of Mr. Headlam, the chief provisions of both bills being the same, the principal difference being the constitution of the council. Looking at them both, he thought that of Mr. Headlam the more eligible, for that of Lord Elcho would place the council so much in connection with the Government that there would be danger of its being turned into a political engine.

Colonel SYKES entertained objections to both bills, for he thought they both consulted the interests of the profession too much and those of the public too little.

Colonel FRENCH and Mr. HATCHELL supported the bill; while Mr. W. EWART gave his adherence to that of Lord Elcho.

Mr. GREGAN remarked that all the members coming from the north of the Tweed were in favour of Lord Elcho's bill, to which, however, he was opposed, amongst other reasons, because it proposed that every one of the thirteen members of the council should be appointed by the Government.

Mr. NEATE, in reply to those who argued for Free-trade in the medical profession, said that Free-trade was a very good thing properly applied; it was a good servant, but a very bad master; and he must say that great intellectual development was almost invariably the result of monopoly. If Free-trade were always good, they should apply it to the legal as well as the medical profession. As to the bills before the House, he gave his preference to that of Mr. Headlam.

Mr. VANCE thought there were some omissions in Mr. Headlam's bill, one of which was the case of the apothecaries; but in other respects he thought the bill superior to that of Lord Elcho.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE was opposed to both bills, believing them at variance with the interests of the public; and would, therefore, give his cordial assistance to the friends of either bill to put a period to the career of the other through Parliament.

After some observations from Mr. BLAKE and Mr. BRISCOE, Lord ELCHO said he had no wish to rival Mr. Headlam by the course he had taken, for he had told the hon. member for Newcastle that he would support his bill, if it was the same as was recommended by the Committee of 1856. He found, however, that it was in fact, with a slight alteration in the constitution of the council, the unamended bill of 1856 before it went into Committee; and he believed it could not in this shape go through Parliament. He strongly objected to the bill on the ground that it would give power to those corporations to regulate the medical profession, and thus convert it into a monopoly.

Mr. NAPIER supported the bill before the House. He was a member of the Select Committee which was appointed to consider the bill of 1856, and he admitted that there appeared to be very conflicting interests before it. He advised mutual concessions, and this bill was in a great measure the result of those concessions. The parties who were opposed to this bill were the very parties who, by their trafficking in diplomas, had reduced the character of the profession.

Mr. COWPER denied that there was anything like unanimity in favour of Mr. Headlam's bill, but said he should like to see the representative system introduced into the bill of Lord Elcho, though not to the total destruction of the influence of the Crown in the council. Under all the circumstances he could not support the bill before the House, and would, therefore, vote for the amendment.

Mr. HEADLAM said he introduced the bill at the suggestion of the medical profession generally, and not at the suggestion of the colleges. He objected to the nomination of the council by the Crown; he objected to the destruction of the natural organisation of the profession, and to making the minimum of education a sufficient qualification for the higher ranks of the profession. On these three intelligible grounds he opposed the bill of Lord Elcho, and hoped the House would agree to the second reading of the bill before it.

Mr. CONINGHAM was opposed to both bills, on the principle of Free-trade.

The House then divided, and the second reading of the bill was carried by a majority of 225 to 78.

Lord ELCHO then withdrew the No. 3 Medical Profession Bill, which was on the paper for the second reading, observing that in case the present measure did not pass during the present Session he should certainly reintroduce his bill in the one following.

## ROCHDALE ELECTION.

Sir J. Y. BULLER, Chairman of the Rochdale Election Committee, appeared at the bar of the House with the report, which stated that the Committee had determined that Sir A. Ramsay, Bart., was duly elected a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the borough of Rochdale.

The remaining business was then disposed of.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

## THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHARITIES BILL.

After some objections from Lord St. Leonards and the Duke of Norfolk, the Lord Chancellor assented to a postponement of the Committee on this bill.

The Sound Dues Bill was read a second time.

The Police (Scotland) Bill passed through Committee.

The Grand Jurors (Ireland) Act (1836) Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Portland Harbour Bill and the Chatham Lands, &c., Bill were read a second time.

The Consolidated Fund (£8,000,000) Bill was read a second time; and, the standing orders having been suspended, the bill was passed through its remaining stage.

The Du-wich College Bill, the Oxford University Bill, the Turnpike Trusts Arrangement Bill, and the Handley Borough Incorporation Bill were severally passed through Committee.

The Militia (Ireland) Act (1854) Amendment Bill was read a second time. The Insurance on Lives (Abatement of Income-tax) Continuance Bill, the Joint-stock Companies Act Amendment Bill, and the Town By-laws Revision Bill were severally read a third time, and passed.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

## ELECTION COMMITTEES.

The Oxford, Maidstone, Tewkesbury, and Bury Election Committees were sworn at the table, and ordered to sit next day.

## BRIBERY AND TREATING.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved a resolution to the effect that in the case of any seat being declared vacant by an election committee upon grounds of bribery and treating, no new writ should be moved without seven days' notice being first given in the votes.

The SPEAKER ruled that the motion was irregular in point of form, and, after a brief discussion, it was withdrawn, with an understanding that it would be renewed next day.

## EDUCATION IN THE ARMY.

Mr. WARREN inquired whether the attention of the War-office had been directed to a general order issued by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge on the 19th June, directing "that for the future every soldier, after being dismissed from drill, shall attend school as a duty until he is reported upon as sufficiently advanced in reading, writing, and arithmetic?"

Sir J. RAMSDEN said his attention had been called to the order in question, and, as it had been felt to be objectionable, his Royal Highness had recalled the order and modified it, so as to make the clause particularly referred to a simple recommendation that officers should offer every possible facility for the progress of education in their regiments.

## REVISION OF THE STATUTE LAW.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply,

Mr. L. KING called the attention of the House to the large sums of public money which had been expended by the Criminal and Statute Law Commissions without the consolidation of any branch of the criminal or statute law, and moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying her Majesty to dispense with the present Statute Law Commission.

Sir F. KELLY opposed the motion, contending that the revision of the statute law was going on as favourably as could be expected, considering the comparatively short time which had elapsed since the appointment of the Commission, whose labours would no doubt terminate satisfactorily, if sufficient time were allowed them.

After some conversation the motion was negatived without a division.

## THE NEW PUBLIC OFFICES.

Mr. B. HOPE called attention to the award of the judges of the competition for the public offices, contending that the designs for building for which prizes had been awarded could never be reconciled with the block plan. Upon the general design for new offices he objected to anything being erected between St. James's Park and the river, as the only way to make an improvement worthy of the age was to bring the former down to the latter.

Sir B. HALL said the judges had been altogether unanimous in their decision with regard to the awards, and he reminded the House of the impartial manner in which those judges had been appointed. With regard to continuing the park down to the river, he admitted that that would, indeed, be a magnificent improvement worthy of a great metropolis; but with such a House of Commons as that he thought there was little chance of getting their sanction for the enormous expenditure which that improvement would render necessary (Laughter). With reference to the course which he intended to adopt as to the successful designs, the models for the Wellington monument, of which fifty had been sent in by British artists, and nearly forty by foreigners, would shortly be exhibited in Westminster Hall; and at the same time he should exhibit the designs referred to, so that the House and the public might have an opportunity of deciding upon their respective merits. Then, if the House decided in favour of having a new War-office and a new office of Foreign Affairs—both of which were much wanted—according to those designs, he should carefully consider them during the recess, with the view to perfecting their internal arrangements, and advertise for tenders, so as to be able next Session to inform the House as to the probable cost of construction, which he hoped in the end would but little exceed the cost of the offices now in use for repairs and general expenditure.

After a brief conversation the subject dropped, and the House went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates.

## THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

On a proposed vote of £46,400 (in addition to a sum already voted) for the British Museum,

Lord J. RUSSELL, as one of the trustees of the institution, gave a detailed account of the various items of expenditure, particularly with regard to the new reading-room just opened.

Mr. LOCKE (Southwark) advocated the expediency of opening the Museum to the public on Sundays after the hours of Divine service. This would be a great boon to the working classes, and might be carried into effect without necessitating the attendance of more than twenty of the servants of the Museum.

Sir J. TRELAWNY suggested that if the trustees objected employing the regular attendants they might secure the services of Jews.

Mr. H. INGRAM said that before they spoke of opening the Museum on Sundays the trustees ought to open it on every day in the week.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the question of opening the Museum on Sundays was rather one for the decision of the House than for that of the trustees.

The vote was then agreed to; as were also £29,314 for new buildings at the British Museum, in addition to £14,000 voted last Session; and £944 in addition to £6000 already voted for the purchase of objects for the Museum.

## THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

On a vote of £23,165 for the establishment and expenses of the National Gallery,

Lord ELCHO objected to the sum of £750 included in the estimates for the salary of the Keeper and Secretary of the National Gallery, which he looked upon as excessive, when he recollected the salaries of hard-worked Government clerks, and the still more hard-worked clergymen. He also objected to the extravagant sums given for the pictures, and to the want of judgment exhibited by the gentlemen who purchased them. He moved as an amendment that the salary of the secretary should be reduced by £250, and that the salary of the travelling agent of the National Gallery, namely, £300, should be doctored off altogether. He thought that the Director of the National Gallery should pay for his own travelling agent.

Mr. COX thought that the amendment did not go far enough, and moved to disallow the travelling expenses of the agent, as well as his salary, so as to reduce the vote by £4975.

Mr. WILSON defended the conduct of the trustees of the gallery in their recent purchases, and said that if the vote were to be materially reduced an end would be put to negotiations pending for the purchase of several pictures.

Mr. CONINGHAM called attention to the purchase at heavy prices of several spurious pictures for the gallery. He also attacked the entire management, which he characterised as a system of intrigue, worked by wires, pulled by persons whom it was exceedingly difficult to identify.

After a lengthened discussion,

Mr. COX withdrew his amendment, and substituted another to reduce the vote by £6541.

Lord PALMERSTON having warmly defended the original estimates, the Committee divided upon Mr. Cox's amendment. The numbers were—For the amendment, 89; against it, 194: majority against the amendment, 105.

The Committee then divided upon Lord Elcho's amendment. The numbers were—For the amendment, 123; against it, 161: majority against Lord Elcho's amendment, 38. The original vote was then agreed to.

Several other votes were subsequently agreed to.

## THE COURT.

THE Queen has honoured the Art-Treasures Exhibition at Manchester with a visit this week. Her Majesty—accompanied by the Prince Consort, his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and the Prince Alfred—left town on Monday at half-past four o'clock, and reached Worsley Hall, the seat of the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, at ten o'clock the same evening.

On Tuesday and Wednesday her Majesty visited the Exhibition, under circumstances fully described in another column.

On Thursday her Majesty and the Royal party returned to London, arriving at Buckingham Palace shortly after three o'clock in the afternoon.

On Friday the Queen gave a second State concert, to which a distinguished circle of the diplomatic corps and aristocracy were invited.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians is expected to arrive at Buckingham Palace to-day, on a visit to the Queen and the Royal family.

On Monday a grand ball will be given to her Majesty at Prussia House, the residence of the Prussian Legation, in celebration of the approaching matrimonial alliance between the young Prince of Prussia and our own Princess Royal.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, attended by a numerous suite, will leave Buckingham Palace on Monday next for Germany. His Royal Highness, as already announced, intends to make several months' sojourn on the banks of the Rhine.

Viscount and Viscountess Combermere gave a grand entertainment to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge on Saturday last, at their residence in Belgrave-square.

EXPECTED VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO IRELAND.—The courts taken by the Royal yacht in her recent visit to Queenstown and Bantry Bay, and the soundings she has made, have given rise to the belief that her Majesty purposes visiting Cork and Killarney this summer. The yacht ran up Bantry Bay and in between the islands to Glengarriff, closely examining the locality.

THE PRINCE CONSORT.—On Sunday, in a great many of the metropolitan churches, the words "Prince Albert," where they occurred in the Liturgy, were altered by the officiating minister into "Prince Consort," in accordance with the order in council promulgated in Friday week's *Gazette*.

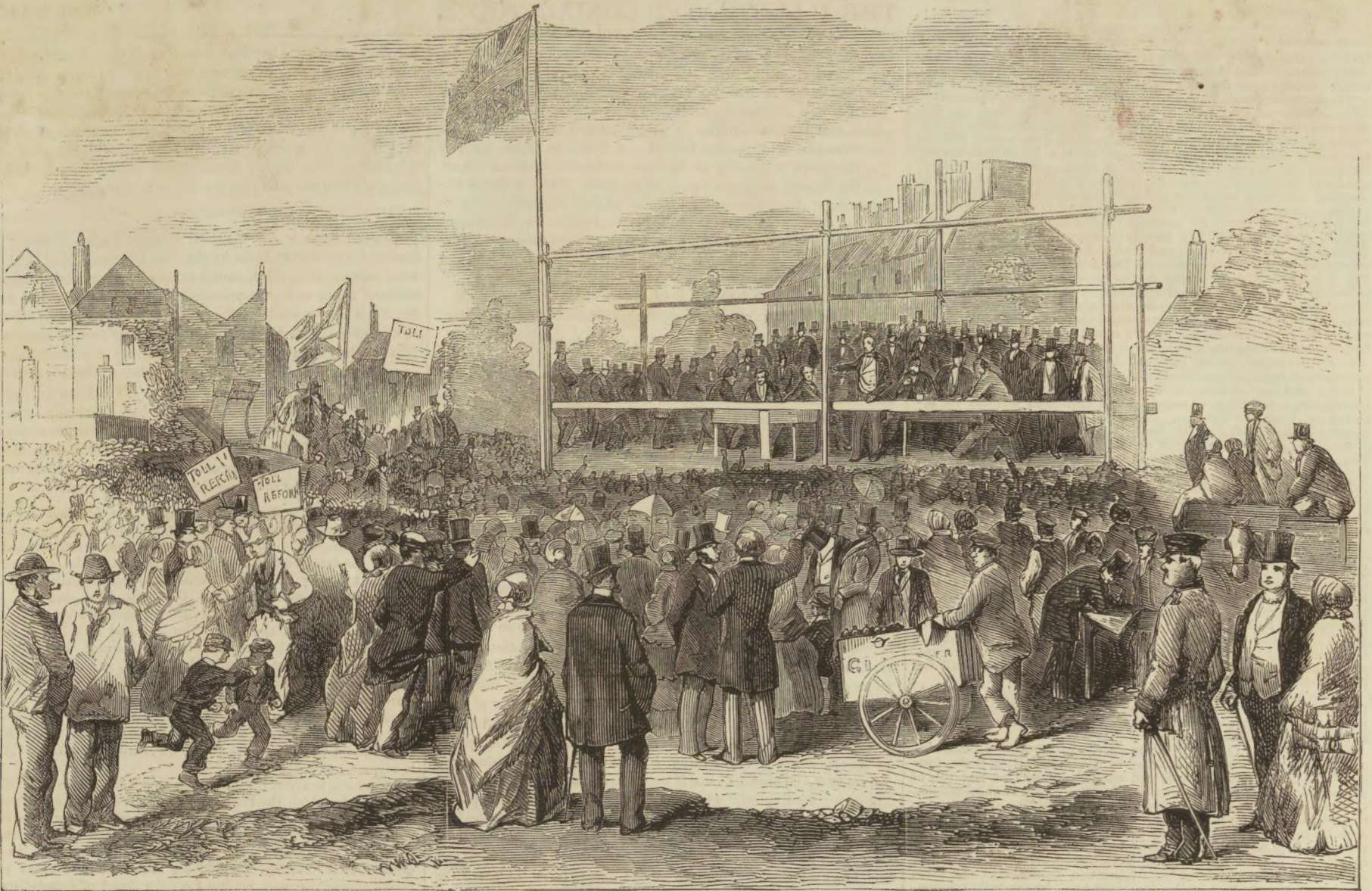
THE WINDSOR ROYAL ASSOCIATION.—The seventh anniversary of this association took place on Saturday last. This society originated in the desire of the Prince Consort to bestow some mark of favour on cottagers in or about Windsor who distinguished themselves by keeping their houses in the best order. The operations of the society gradually extended in point both of design and geographical limits, and it now embraces the parishes of New and Old Windsor, Eton, Clewer, Sunninghill, Sunningdale, Winklesham, Datchet, Egham; and this year the parish of Upton has been added to the number. The usual portion of ground in the Home Park was inclosed, and the commodious tents belonging to her Majesty were erected and arranged within the inclosure. By eleven o'clock the exhibition of vegetables, needlework, and cottage handicraft was classified and displayed under tents to the best advantage, and the flowers and fruit sent from the Royal gardens and those of the gentry of the neighbourhood and other gratuitous exhibitors were displayed under a large marquee in judicious order and good taste. To every exhibitor of articles prizes varying from 20s. to 2s. 6d. were awarded by the judges according to their respective merits. Shortly after two o'clock the exhibitors (numbering 87) and successful candidates were regaled with a substantial dinner, consisting of roast beef, plum-pudding, mutton, meat-pies, salad, &c.; and several of the gentry of the neighbourhood presided at each table. The band of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) was present, and performed some lively pieces during the repast. At four o'clock Prince Albert, accompanied by Colonel F. H. Seymour, came on the ground—his Royal Highness having travelled from town by the South-Western Railway specially, to distribute the prizes. After the distribution his Royal Highness, attended by the committee, minutely inspected the cottagers' productions, as well as the magnificent display of fruit, flowers, and vegetables; and, after expressing his admiration of the whole of the arrangements, took his departure amidst the acclamations of the company.





OLD ENGLISH SPORTS AND GAMES IN LONDESBOROUGH PARK, YORKSHIRE. - (SEE PAGE 1.)





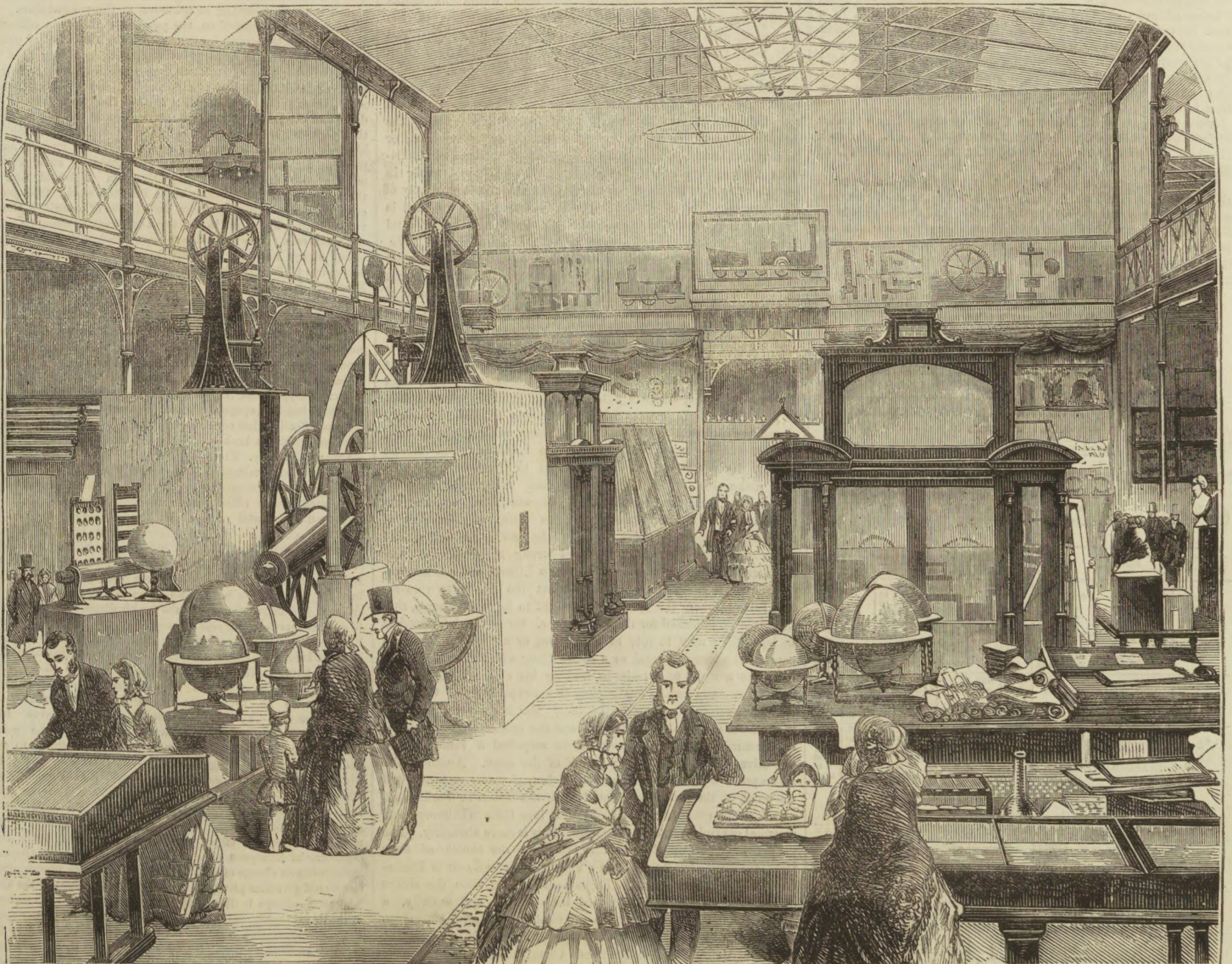
GREAT OPEN-AIR DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE CHELSEA NEW BRIDGE TOLL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week we gave the history of this new Department and its objects, and glanced at the

general arrangement and appropriation of the buildings. We now engrave "the Educational Collections," which occupy the central portion of the iron building. It will be recollected that, in 1854, the Society of Arts organised an Exhibition of Apparatus, Diagrams, and

Books, in St. Martin's Hall. Of the contributions to that exhibition certain books, pamphlets, maps, &c., and a few models and some educational apparatus, were presented to the society, and were subsequently transferred to the Committee of Council on Education, and



THE EDUCATIONAL COLLECTIONS IN THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.



they are now among the contents of the present Museum. The specimens exhibited under each division of the Education Collections are grouped together so as to show the most recent, the best, and the cheapest forms of apparatus and the means of imparting knowledge. Thus, entering from the south end of the building, the first division is the mechanical—including hydraulics, pneumatics, hydrostatics, &c.—occupying the end wall, the right-hand recess, and the glass cases. The largest exhibitors are Professor Willis (mechanical powers, &c.); Messrs. Rigg, of Chester (mechanical models and apparatus); Messrs. Griffin (whose specimens extend to the physical and chemical divisions), and Elliot (hydrostatics and pneumatics). There is also a large collection of French apparatus, the property of the Department; an excellent sectional model of a steam-engine, by Hughes of Greenwich. The two next recesses, with the glass cases before them, contain physical and chemical apparatus and diagrams, principally from Newton, Horne and Thornthwaite, Elliot, and Griffin. The first exhibits microscopes in the recess, and the second a large collection of apparatus for galvanic, voltaic, and frictional electricity, in the glass case. In the next recess, geography and astronomy, is a large collection of maps and astronomical diagrams, some globes, and some orreries by Newton. In the nave, opposite, stands the Astronomer Royal's model of the Greenwich transit circle.

In the Botanical division Professor Henslow contributes a valuable collection of botanical specimens, a case illustrative of the physiology of fruits, and a set of botanical diagrams. The Entomological Society contributes a collection of entomological specimens adapted for instruction; Professor Tennant, a similar collection, illustrative of mineralogy and geology; Mr. Sopwith, geological models; and Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins, models of extinct animals. The last recess on this side, together with the end wall and the two opposite recesses, is devoted to drawing and the fine arts. In this department is the principal contributor, exhibiting the casts and examples used in the art schools, and the drawing-copies supplied at a reduced cost to public schools. There also are some copies of statues reduced by machinery, by Sauvage, of Paris.

Proceeding down the left-hand side of the museum, beyond the Art-division, the visitor reaches the recesses, containing objects of household economy (illustrated more fully by Mr. Twining, in the East Gallery), apparatus for teaching music, and that for the deaf and dumb, &c.; and, opposite, in glass cases, examples of object-lessons sent by the Home and Colonial, the School, and the British and Foreign Societies, and by Meyer; also, specimens of instructive toys, among which the Kindergarten may be especially mentioned. The upright case containing the latter, and two others placed near it, are curious, as being constructed from designs by Prof. Semper to illustrate all the leading varieties of the ornamental woods of Australia.

In the last recess are placed the models and examples of school-buildings and fittings sanctioned by the Committee of Council, and a model (the most complete in the collection) of Lord Granville's schools at Shelton, Staffordshire.

The Educational Library numbers already about 5000 volumes, including the series of works published by the English book trade, contributions from various schools and educational writers, and sets of works selected by Continental nations for their Governmental schools. Of these about 400 volumes are from France, about the same number from Germany, about half as many from Denmark and Holland, a few from Malta, about 100 published by the Egyptian Government, and presented by it to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, and a considerable number from the New York Board of Education. Such are the principal contents of the "Education Collections," the value and importance of which in the department will be generally acknowledged.

The Museum was visited by upwards of 14,000 persons during the past week.

#### OPEN-AIR ANTI-TOLL DEMONSTRATION AT CHELSEA.

OF this great meeting a report appeared in our Journal of last week. The assemblage took place on the evening of Thursday week, in a field on the Middlesex side of the new bridge at Lower Chelsea. Several thousand persons were present soon after the hour announced for the meeting to commence, and before its close there were fully 10,000, chiefly well-dressed persons, congregated in front of the platform. The utmost order and good feeling characterised the assembly from first to last.

A temporary stage had been erected, and was occupied by a number of influential gentlemen, including Sir John Shelley, M.P., who took the chair, General Sir De Lacy Evans, M.P., Mr. Alcock, M.P., Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., &c.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and to the members of Parliament present: after which three cheers were given for the Queen, three for Lord R. Grosvenor, and a variety of cheers for the Toll Reform Association and various other popular persons and parties. The meeting then separated, without the least attempt at disturbance or disorder.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 5.—4th Sunday after Trinity.  
MONDAY, 6.—Old Midsummer Day.  
TUESDAY, 7.—Thomas à Beckett assassinated, 1170.  
WEDNESDAY, 8.—Fire Insurance Due. Edmund Burke died, 1797.  
THURSDAY, 9.—Bourbon Dynasty restored to France, 1815.  
FRIDAY, 10.—Cambridge Term ends.  
SATURDAY, 11.—Oxford Term ends. Jack Cade killed, 1450.

#### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 11, 1857.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 33	10 38	11 21	12 43	2 5	2 20	2 45

#### GRANTHAM AND SLEAFORD RAILWAY. TIME TABLE FOR JULY. TO SLEAFORD.

Miles from Grantham.	DOWN.	WEEK-DAYS.	SUNDAYS.
		1 & 2	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
..	YORK .. dep.	10 15	10 15
..	Leeds .. " "	7 45	7 45
..	Doncaster .. " "	7 0	7 0
..	Retford .. " "	7 32	7 32
..	Grantham fr. Nth. arr.	8 50	8 50
..	Nottingham .. dep.	10 15	10 15
..	Grantham .. " "	8 45	8 45
..	London (King's Cross) .. dep.	10 15	10 15
..	Peterborough .. " "	10 15	10 15
..	Grantham fr. Sth. arr.	7 12	7 12
64	GRANTHAM .. dep.	10 15	10 15
61	Honington .. " "	9 12	9 12
15 1/2	Auster .. " "	9 21	9 21
..	SLEAFORD .. arr.	9 40	9 40

#### FROM SLEAFORD.

Miles from Sleaford.	UP.	WEEK-DAYS.	SUNDAYS.
		1, 2, 3, 4, 5	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
64	SLEAFORD .. dep.	8 0	8 0
61	Auster .. " "	8 17	8 17
15 1/2	Honington .. " "	8 26	8 26
..	GRANTHAM .. arr.	8 45	8 45
..	Grantham fr. Sth. dep.	8 50	8 50
44 1/2	Peterborough .. " "	10 15	10 15
38 1/2	London (K. & C. Cross) .. " "	12 45	12 45
..	Grantham .. dep.	10 15	10 15
..	Nottingham .. arr.	10 55	10 55
49 1/2	Grantham fr. Nth. dep.	11 30	11 30
67 1/2	Retford .. " "	11 30	11 30
72 1/2	Leeds .. " "	11 30	11 30
102 1/2	YORK .. " "	11 30	11 30

**THE MANCHESTER ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION.**—On Saturday next, July 11, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will contain a Series of Engravings of HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION AT MANCHESTER:—1. The Royal Procession. 2. Triumphal Arch at Victoria Bridge. 3. Triumphal Arch at Stratford Road. 4. Triumphal Arch at Old Trafford. 5. Reception of Her Majesty. 6. The Queen proceeding up the Nave of the Art-Treasures Palace. 7. Her Majesty and Royal Family on the Dais. Also, a Large Engraving of HER MAJESTY DISTRIBUTING THE VICTORIA CROSS IN HYDE PARK. Engravings of the Prize Designs for Government Buildings exhibited in Westminster Hall, are in progress.

#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1857.

THE division on Mr. Berkeley's motion for the Ballot shows that about one third of the members of the new House are in favour of that measure. The question has grown, and will doubtless grow still further; though, as a sole panacea for the evils which its friends are of opinion that it would cure, we do not attach so much importance to it as they do. The scandals which occur so often in our small boroughs, and so rarely, if ever, in larger constituencies like those of the metropolitan boroughs, and the great cities and towns of Manchester, Glasgow, Birmingham, Edinburgh, &c., prove that there are other remedies than the Ballot for bribery, corruption, and intimidation; and that in such places secret voting is not needed to secure freedom of election. The Ballot, though so pertinaciously called un-English, if not needed in large, might prove to be so in small boroughs. And this brings us to the question, is it necessary that small boroughs should exist? And will not the next Reform Bill make an end of the smallness of many such boroughs, either by disfranchising them altogether, or by stringing three or four of them in one, for Parliamentary purposes, as is done in Scotland? To call the Ballot un-English, which seems to be the favourite epithet of its opponents, is but singing a cuckoo-song, and repeating a parrot-note. Those who use it would have us believe that secret voting is "un-English," while bribes and intimidation on the part of candidates, and corruption on the part of voters, are not un-English. But secret voting is unmistakably English, as every member of a club must be aware; and if bribery, intimidation, and corruption are English, they ought not to be so; and it is the object of the friends of the Ballot to prevent them from being so much so as they are. The opponents of the Ballot talk loudly of the beauty, manliness, and honesty of public voting. And certainly they have much to say for themselves in this respect. It is a fine spectacle to see the Englishman go boldly up to the polling-booth in the face of day, and in the sight of his countrymen, and record his vote in favour of the man whom he thinks worthy to represent in Parliament the great interests of the nation, or even the smaller interests of his own borough. But this very voter, publicly as he votes, may be a knave or a coward after all. He may have sold his vote for a money bribe, or the promise of a place for himself, his son, his nephew, or his cousin; or he may be an ignorant, foolish person, having no opinions, no politics, no ideas of his own;—doing exactly as he is bid by the lawyer or agent, or by his immediate employer or superior; or he may not be a fool, but simply a cowardly dependent, who sacrifices his convictions and independence lest he should suffer in fortune or in comfort for displeasing the great gentleman or lady of the place by voting in accordance with his own ideas. Where is the manliness, beauty, or honesty of either of such spectacles? And how does the publicity of shame make the shame less? We, for our parts, would rather have spectacles like these denounced and considered to be un-English than hear the persons who repeat the word so continually against the very harmless contrivance of the Ballot-box confine themselves to that single denunciation.

Another argument used by the enemies of the Ballot, and which made a prominent figure in the debate of Tuesday night, is that the voter has no natural right to his vote, that he exercises a trust for the public advantage, and that, as a trustee, he owes publicity to the public in whose behalf he acts. But there are two false assumptions in this apparently simple proposition. In the opinion of many advanced politicians, and of all the most intelligent of the labouring and middle classes, the voter has a natural right to his vote. It does not make his natural right the less that other persons, for political reasons which may be worthless, or because they occupy smaller houses than he does, are deprived of their right by the present state of the law. In the second place, the voter cannot do a social wrong in whichever way he votes. If there are two candidates, a Liberal and a Conservative, and it were an offence against the State to vote for the Liberal, then the voter's vote ought to be made known, that he might be punished for the wrong done. Or *vice versa*. But if it be legal for a man to vote as he pleases, or as he is told—if he cannot do a moral, a legal, or a social wrong which the State or any body has a right to punish, in making his choice between rival candidates—what claim has Society to exact publicity? Certainly the open system of voting is the best. But if powerful men will oppress—if the rich, the ambitious, and the unscrupulous will bribe and commit wrong—they must not be surprised if remedies and palliatives are sought for on behalf of the weak. Another false assumption which deserves notice is that, if voters were allowed the cloak of the Ballot, we should have the Ballot in Parliament, and that the constituencies would thus lose their wholesome and essential control over the Legislature. This is mere absurdity. The people have a natural right to vote for the choice of their representatives; but no man has a natural right to a seat in Parliament. The right to sit in Parliament springs from the choice of the people, and is strictly, and both legally and morally, a trust. The representative owes the publicity of all his acts to those whom he represents; but the obligation is not mutual, and the Ballot in Borough and County Elections would no more justify the Ballot in Parliament than the apprehended approach of the famous Comet of 1553 would justify a double Income-tax in 1857. Lord John Russell may protest as he will against the doctrine that freeholders and ten-pound householders

are to be accounted infallible, and that in their hands is to be left a free and despotic power of voting as they please—without that responsibility, control, and criticism to which the higher functionaries in the State are subject. All such declamation is but the darkening of a clear subject. If freeholders and ten-pound householders have too much power, let it be shared with the whole people who are not ten-pound householders or freeholders; and then perhaps it will be found that the Ballot is unnecessary.

WE have elsewhere expressed our opinions on the alarming intelligence brought from India by the last Overland Mail, and noted what seemed to us, after careful study of the past and present condition of India, to be the principal causes of, and the real remedy for, the widely-spread spirit of disaffection and mutiny which has so suddenly manifested itself among the sepoy army. Since writing that article we have received the following communication from one who has served in India, and who claims to be acquainted with the country and with the native soldiery. The letter not only confirms to a large extent the opinions we had previously formed, but communicates facts within the writer's own experience which throw additional light both on the outbreak itself and on the means of future prevention. With these few words of introduction we commend the statement to the consideration of our readers:—

"The startling intelligence, received by the last mail from India, of serious disaffection and mutiny in the Bengal army has doubtless awakened England to the instability of her East Indian Empire. Disloyalty has deprived our ranks of ten thousand drilled soldiers. The 3rd Light Cavalry, a battery of Artillery, a detachment of Sappers and Miners, the 19th, 20th, 34th, 38th, 45th, 54th, 57th, and 74th Native Infantry Regiments are gone from among those dusky warriors who uphold our power in the East. The 19th and 34th Native Infantry were recently disbanded for insubordination; and the other corps and detachments mentioned, irritated, rather than warned, by the punishment inflicted, deserted their colours—murdering every European (officers, women, and children) their fanatical fury could reach. Such has been the outburst of the first widely-spread mutiny that ever disgraced our Indian army! Such the first act of a drama long dreaded by English statesmen; but, though long dreaded, I regret to say, most culpably disregarded!

"Measures to arrest the danger are now being adopted with the cool promptitude which the business-like practical Englishman generally evinces in cases of emergency. I am confident in the success of these measures, and that a few months will see the Indian army recalled to its loyalty, and placed on a sounder basis than before. As to the occasion of the mutiny, I anticipate that it will be found to have been a groundless panic, arising from the dread of proselytism. But this very absence of cause does, I conceive, prove the imperative necessity of reorganising our Indian army while the politics of Europe allow us leisure to give due attention to this, our only means of retaining India. I am persuaded that, had the many representations on the imperfect organisation of the Indian army received due attention, the present crisis would never have occurred. Other matters, too, have tended to this result; but that which I have named is most deserving of attention at the present time. Laxity of discipline consequent on the paucity of European officers in the native regiments; insufficiency of troops for the extent of country we garrison; frequent movements of regiments, entailing debt and expense on the sepoys; Parliamentary attacks on the *prestige* of the rulers of India, made known from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin by native associations, formed within the last few years through a formidable and extensively-organised native press in the various dialects of that populous and enormous peninsula, have all, separately and collectively, disturbed the equanimity of our Indian Empire, and paved the way for evil agents to take advantage of such an occasion as that of one old officer getting on a barrel and telling the sepoys that our Saviour came into the world 1857 years ago; or of the introduction of a new description of cartridge, though this very cartridge had been in use some ten months among a portion of the mutineers. It is things like these which have been made to appear to our sepoys, not only to justify their desertion of those colours they had sworn to defend while life remained, but the slaughter of every European they could reach.

"I shall, in this communication, confine myself to the consideration of the paucity of officers in the Indian army, and its evil results. At present there are regiments of the line in India with not more than three European officers to command companies on parade, or five *in toto*, including the commanding officer and Adjutant. The consequence is, that not only is there an absence of proper discipline and instruction, and European firmness mixed with kindness, but the sepoys are unacquainted with their officers. The bond of affection that once inspired the sepoy with confidence in his European officer is broken. Native officers are left to do the work and command the army. These are constantly with the soldiers, are of the same castes, and imbued with the same prejudices, and, in all respects, as fanatical and ignorant as the majority of the men over whom they are placed. Such officers have no objection to the absence of the European regimental officers; on the contrary, their own dignity is rather enhanced in consequence. But how is it with the common soldier? Very different indeed. The little grievance, perhaps an imaginary one, which a few kind words from the European Sirdar Bahauder (European officer) would have removed, is left to rankle in his breast. He believes he has no means of redress, regrets that he enlisted, and knows that if he asks for his discharge he will be brought to a court-martial. He sees no way of escape from a service he dislikes, becomes daily more discontented, commits some crime, and is brought before the officer commanding the regiment as defaulter at orderly hour. His name is entered in the *Kalee-kitab* (the black-book). He feels he is a disgraced man, and from his inability, as he thinks, to make his little sorrow known, he appears sulky and insubordinate, and leaves his commanding officer's presence a worse soldier than he was before. Had there been, in the first instance, a European officer to enter into the poor creature's feelings, a soldier would have been saved to the State. In the case of an obstinate, insubordinate sepoy, the native officer's representation to the European officer who has charge *pre tem* of the offender's company is supreme; for although natives, generally, abuse power, the native officer's authority must be upheld. Thus, in either case, the sepoy has little reason to consider the European officer as his protector. One European officer has sometimes charge of three companies, although proper attention to one would give him plenty to do. The consequence of the absence of European officers to this injurious extent is that the sepoys do not know their officers, cannot care for them, nor feel in any way bound to them. Discipline becomes lax; and the sepoys, feeling the reins loose, take their own way pretty much in Bengal, are not particular in waiting to be relieved from sentry-duty, and leave the beat when the clock informs them the time for relief has come, whether the relieving sentry is present or not.

"The smartness visible in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies beyond the Bengalee's exertion. The latter prides himself on his high



caste, and makes it the plea for refusing duties no other soldier in the world would demur about. In fine, he gets into an unhealthy state of mind, and easily becomes the dupe of any clever, evil agent who knows the weak point on which to assail him. So far I have spoken chiefly of the Bengal sepoy, and endeavoured to prove that he is as much sinned against as sinning. I believe that the sepoys of the other Presidencies would also forget their duty if they were as deficient in European officers as the Bengalees. The evil is less felt in these Presidencies because there are fewer staff appointments to denude the regiments of officers.

"The whole Indian army should be placed on a better footing as soon as possible. All officers of more than thirty-five years' service I should recommend to be transferred to the Retired List, with certain exceptions of evident efficiency. I would also urge the imperative necessity of such an increase to the effective list as would give to each regiment of native infantry ten Captains, or one Captain per company; twenty Lieutenants, or two Lieutenants per company; and ten Ensigns, or one Ensign per company. This would allow of the employment of East Indian officers on the Staff to a beneficial extent to the State, without injury to the discipline of the army; the number of absentees being such as would always leave three European officers per company at head-quarters.

"With such a body of European officers we should have soldiers well disciplined, faithful, and equal to any duty allotted them. I am convinced that no exertion, however great, on the part of a less number of officers will ever make the native army equal to the important trust confided to it. In conclusion, I must strongly express my opinion that the presence of too large an array of European troops would cause us to lose India in a brief space. If we wish to retain India we must confide in the natives, and renew the old bond of affection between the sepoys and their British officers."

### HER MAJESTY IN MANCHESTER.

SUNDAY was a day of excessive heat in London and Manchester. So Bengal-like was the sun on that day that her Majesty wisely postponed her journey to Manchester from the morning until the evening of the following day. On Monday the weather began to cool. It cooled in London—it cooled in Manchester; and her Majesty arrived at Worsley Hall, near Manchester, the seat of the Earl of Ellesmere, in a heavy shower of rain, accompanied with thunder.

We arrived in Manchester by a later train than her Majesty—by the mail, and made our way to one of the best hotels in England—the Queen's, in the best part of Manchester; where we have often been, well and ill, and always well housed, well bedded, well fed, well wined, well attended to, and not overcharged. A curious sight presented itself as we reached our hotel. Directly across that main artery of Manchester which leads from the London-road Station to the heart of the great city, a hive of men and boys were busy constructing a gallery, or tier of seats, in a truly Manchester manner. The foundation or basement story consisted of three heavy-wheeled waggons, laden with bales of cotton wool (how Manchester-like!), and on these thick deals were placed, and a gallery impromptu worthy of Paris in the days of her promptest barricades.

This ingenuity of construction induced us, after depositing our luggage at the Queen's, to take a little tour of the principal streets; but, while activity was reigning everywhere, we could find no construction at all equal to this. Some comic things we observed, and much that was in excellent taste. We still see before us a rickety building as high as any manufactory wall in Manchester, on which a huge printed placard was placed, bearing these words, "God Save the Queen!" That universal wish, added to the paste to make the placard adhesive, alone saved the building from the recent Tottenham-court-road catastrophe.

Our ramble of remark was cut prematurely short by a thick continuous fall of rain that drove us to our hotel, where, however, we had no sleep (to speak of), so busy were Manchester hammers on that morning driving three-inch nails into six-inch planking, reminding us of a like noise said to have fallen on the ears of King Charles I. on the morning of his execution.

When we woke we were greeted with a glimpse of sunshine, such as old Count Gondomar, the Spanish Ambassador at the Court of James I., was wont to say he found only twice or so in his life during his long residence in England. As we looked from our window at the Queen's into the street it was mighty pretty to observe, as Mr. Pepys is fond of remarking, what strange vehicles, of every class, and of no class at all, conveyed in thick succession people of every kind, and some of no kind, from outlying suburbs into the thick of Manchester; and all to see their Queen.

This glimpse of sunshine was repeated less brightly at intervals of every twenty minutes, and continued for twenty seconds or more till the watery god (we have mislaid our classical dictionary) was again omnipotent. Then came breakfast in the coffee-room of the Queen's, and then (while in the middle of a delicately-cooked outlet) a total eclipse. The seats in front of the hotel were filled in a moment, as it were, with crinoline and bombasines—such was the rush made to secure seats in time to see the Queen.

It still rained; it rained even harder than ever; but people still sat and stood phalanx-like and wet through; and all to see their Queen.

It was a marvellous reception which her Majesty had on that day from wet faces, happy hearts, and people half, and many wholly, wet through, over and by some seven miles of Whitechapel-like looking neighbourhood crowded ten deep on the pavement, with every window possessing the least chance of seeing filled with human beings—anxious to see her Majesty, through which she had to pass before she reached the Art-Treasures Exhibition, which the taste and wealth of Manchester have been the means of bringing together.

Beyond the six Royal carriages, and Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Smith on his Arab "Aliwal" riding over a policeman, we saw nothing on that moment more noteworthy than a very touching sight at Cooke's manufactory in the Oxford-road, where twelve hundred people were to be seen piled high and as close as figs in a drum, with this inscription to tell in large letters who they were:—"The twelve hundred people employed in this manufactory welcome their Queen." Very short, and very touching. It brought a voluntary half-tear to each eye. They were all children!

By a courtesy granted to us by that most obliging of men, Mr. General Commissioner Deane, sanctioned by that intelligent officer, Captain Palin, of the police, we were enabled, when within a mile of the building, to make a long and yet short-cut ahead of the procession, and thus to reach the Exhibition a little before her Majesty. We were in time to take our place—a very good one indeed, kindly assigned to us by the Committee—to witness her Majesty's reception, and to see the whole procession bowed up into the building by Mr. Deane in a manner worthy of the Master of the Ceremonies at a Spanish or an English Court when Courts were Courts of ceremony, and Finett and Nash were leaders of repute at Royal and at Pump-room processions.

As the audience rose, and Hallé, supported by Miss Novello and Sims Reeves, looking and feeling musical, began to attune their ears and voices, we glanced carefully around us, and observed the following noteworthy people at the foot of the dais erected for the Queen:—The Prince Consort (and those immediately related or in attendance upon her Majesty), Lord and Lady Palmerston, Lord and Lady Stanhope, Lord Burlington, Lord Wilton, Lord Ward, Mr. Granville Har-

court, M.P., and Frances Countess Waldegrave, Mr. Ex-Chancellor Gladstone and Mrs. Gladstone, Lord Talbot de Malahide, Peto and Paxton, old Mr. Fairbairn and Sir John Rennie, the Master of Trinity (Dr. Whewell) and Sir Roderick Murchison, Williams of Kars and Lyons of the Alma.

Her Majesty, dressed in black, was accompanied by the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal (and her more than intended—a good-looking youth with an English face, though a foreign bearing), the Princess Alice, and Prince Alfred. In attendance were to be seen the Secretary of State for the Home Department (Sir George Grey), the Lord Chamberlain (the Marquis of Breadalbane), the Mistress of the Robes (the Duchess of Sutherland), and the Maid of Honour in Waiting on her Majesty (the Hon. Eleanor Stanley, daughter of Lord Stanley of Alderley). Some one said—nay, many said—that two or three of her Majesty's children were not with her Majesty; but this is a mistake. They were occasionally lost, it is true, behind the graceful dress of the Mistress of the Robes, and seen to reappear, as if playing at hide and seek (which they were not), much to the amusement (which they were not doing) of the Duchess herself.

Men who have pretty wives, and occasionally neglect them, remarked to one another that her Majesty looked a little out of humour at the first; but even these find-faulting men were the first to admit that her Majesty soon recovered her intelligent smile and pleasant look—in short, that she looked as pleasant as ever. It occurred to us that, if her Majesty at the first did not look so well pleased as we have seen her (on occasions of less national importance), the cloud supposed to have crossed was owing to an innate benevolence of heart which made her Majesty think (almost audibly) "how many thousands of my subjects, relying on my monopoly of fine weather, have had their clothes spoiled by their loyalty (which I love) on this drenching day."

The speaking was opened by Mr. Thomas Fairbairn, the able Chairman of the Executive of the Art-Treasures Exhibition, who delivered what he had to say in these words:—

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.—The Address of the Executive Committee of the Exhibition of Art Treasures of the United Kingdom.

May it please your Majesty.—We, the Executive Committee for conducting the Exhibition of Art Treasures of the United Kingdom, humbly approach your Majesty with sentiments of devoted loyalty and attachment to your person and throne. We tender to your Majesty our grateful acknowledgment, not only for the early encouragement which your Majesty and your illustrious Royal Consort extended to our undertaking, but for the munificent, valuable, and most instructive contributions which are to be found in this Exhibition through your Majesty's favour. Deeply sensible that the duties of Royal patronage in no way demanded so marked an indication of your Majesty's approval, it is most gratifying to us to acknowledge how great a part of our success is due to the influence of the Royal example upon others, and with honourable pride we would venture to regard this ceremonial as the crowning evidence of your Majesty's continued confidence in the disinterestedness of the promoters of the Exhibition, and in the national usefulness of their aim.

The achievements of the genius of all countries, and the productions of ages of thought and patient research, which are gathered within these walls, speak convincingly of the wealth, the lengthened prosperity, and the present social happiness of the country which possesses them.

The suggestion of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort that these treasures should be so arranged as to instruct the mind as well as please the eye has been adopted; and we sincerely hope that the example of your Majesty's subjects, and induce all ranks, high and low, to gather here those lessons which nothing else teaches so forcibly as art—to the ignorant, refinement—to the proud, humility. We most cordially and respectfully thank your Majesty for the especial favour of this visit; and we fervently pray that health and happiness may long attend upon your Majesty, your Royal Consort, and every member of the Royal family.

On behalf of the Committee, THOMAS FAIRBAIRN, Chairman.

To this her Majesty, in a nicely-modulated and well-articulated voice, replied as follows:—

I thank you sincerely for the assurance of your attachment to my throne and person, and for the affectionate wishes for myself and my family which you have expressed in your loyal and dutiful address.

The splendid spectacle presented to my view on this occasion affords a gratifying proof both of the generous munificence with which the possessors of valuable works of art in this country have responded to your desires, and encouraged your efforts in the attainment of this great result, and also of the enlightened taste and judgment which have guided you in the arrangement of the treasures placed at your disposal.

I learn, with great pleasure, that the contributions which it has been the happiness of myself and of the Prince, my consort, to offer to this Exhibition have enhanced its value, and have been conducive to the success of an undertaking of such high national interest and usefulness.

I cannot doubt that your disinterested exertions will receive their best reward in the widely-diffused gratification and the elevating and refining influence produced among the vast numbers of every rank and station whom the position of this building, in the midst of a dense and industrious population, invites to a contemplation of the magnificent collection of works of art displayed within these walls.

Then up rose the Corporation of Manchester, headed by the Mayor, Mr. Watts, and said what we do not quote and do not care to remember. We cannot omit, however, her Majesty's reply; the words are well weighed:—

I receive with great satisfaction the assurance which you have on this occasion offered me, of devoted attachment to my throne and person.

I thank you sincerely for the warm interest which you have expressed in all that concerns my own welfare and that of my family, and for your congratulations on the approaching union of my eldest daughter with the Prince of an illustrious house, which, while it affords to them, under God's blessing, the best prospect of happiness, will, I trust, also be conducive to the interests of this kingdom.

I have the greatest pleasure in again visiting Manchester—not only because it enables me to mark my cordial approval of the valuable and interesting Exhibition which has been opened with so much success within these walls, but also because it has given me another opportunity of witnessing the gratifying proofs of the ardent loyalty and attachment of the inhabitants of this great seat of manufacturing industry.

You may be assured that there is no object nearer to my heart than to advance the best interests and permanent welfare of my loyal and faithful people.

This said, her Majesty, with the Peninsular and Aliwal sword of Sir Harry Smith, knighted the Mayor of Manchester, and, after the usual two strokes of the sword (done with wonderful grace), James Watts, Esq., rose into Sir James Watts, (here Lady Watts blushed, smiled, and looked down): Sir Harry, retaking his sword, kissed the hilt (recently touched by the fair hand of her Majesty), and looked not undeservedly as pleased as Sir Philip Sidney or Lord Herbert of Cherbury. It is said that the hero of Aliwal, in his moment of delight, requested Prince Albert to accept the sword, with a request that it might be placed in the Armory at Windsor. But this we do not believe.

This done, her Majesty commenced her walk through the Exhibition. The route was, of course, chronological, beginning with Van Eyck and Giotto, and ending with Leighton and Millais. Beyond the persons immediately in attendance upon her Majesty and the Executive Committee, the Directors of the several Galleries, and the General Commissioners, no one (Sir Joseph Paxton alone excepted) was allowed to be present in the saloons while her Majesty was there. This arrangement (wise in some respects) caused a good deal of dissatisfaction; for her Majesty's tour of inspection was so long (what treasures there are to see in Manchester!) that the visitors and the invited guests were, in spite of Mr. Hallé's music, not a little out of temper. When her Majesty left (her Royal face smiling with delight) the several saloons were thrown open to all who were present, and to all who were willing to pay.

What her Majesty said it is not for us to betray. It was easy to see that she lingered longer over the Early German School than over any other part of the Exhibition. The Prince Consort and the Director, Mr. Scharf (whose predilections are well known), may have had something to do with this. We may state thus much, however, that her Majesty exhibited an intimate acquaintance with art that would have satisfied Dr. Waagen, Sir Charles Eastlake and Mr. Morris Moore. As for the Royal children, it was easy to see, as the police observed on the occasion, that Mulready's "Boy having his Hair Cut," and Webster's "Slide," were more after the Royal children's hearts than the best Raphael or the best Mabuse.

Her Majesty, before leaving the Building, partook of a handsome luncheon served by Mr. Donald, and is said to have praised most highly a particular mixture, which, on her Majesty inquiring what it was, Mr. Donald immediately called "Donald's Royal Art-Treasure Nectar, patronised," &c. Her Majesty smiled at the "patronised," and left the building amid enthusiastic cheers and blushes from Mr. Donald—such as Scotchmen alone can blush.

The second day was a private day: her Majesty arriving at a little after eleven and departing a little after two. For three hours her Majesty did not sit down, so warmly interested was she in what she saw. The Royal party commenced with cases containing the enamels, Venetian glass, metal-work, and ivories on the left as you enter; but unintentionally took a liking to the portraits, and retraced their steps so as to commence chronologically the series of British portraits collected by Mr. Cunningham. Her Majesty did not miss one portrait of moment; and it was easy to see (so we are informed) that the biographical history of England had been read and remembered by her Majesty as attentively as the general history. Mr. Cunningham accompanied her Majesty through the Portrait Gallery and through the Galleries of Engravings and Photographs. It was pleasant to see the present First Commissioner of the Treasury, who is fond of horseback, minutely examining the portrait of his predecessor, Lord Burleigh, riding on a mule; and not less delightful to see the Maid of Honour in attendance on her Majesty, the Hon. Eleanor Stanley (Lord Stanley of Alderley's daughter)—contemplating, in mute amazement—the portrait of a Maid of Honour in attendance on Queen Elizabeth, a Stanley in a stiff-starched ruff in no way adapted to the Queen Victoria mode of costume. "Pretty, but what a frightful dress," were the words that must have escaped her lips. Has Miss Stanley ever heard of the book for which Dean Swift hoaxed Queen Anne's Maids of Honour into a subscription, "Lives of all the Maids of Honour from the time of King Henry VIII., showing that they make the best wives," &c.?

We have yet a word to say about the very tasteful reception-room, in white and gold, fitted up for her Majesty by Messrs. Jackson and Graham, and of the delicate blotting-book, inlaid with malachite, designed and made by Mr. C. F. Hancock, of Bruton-street. What her Majesty thought of them we have not heard—there was so much to admire; but she expressed her admiration of the accuracy and importance of the faithful photographs which Messrs. Agnew and Colnaghi publish this week from some of the principal pictures in the Art-Treasures Exhibition.

The approaching bridegroom's speech deserves remembering:—

It is with the greatest satisfaction that I receive the expressions of sincere and cordial welcome which the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of the city of Manchester have addressed to me, on the occasion of this my first visit to this town.

I am happy to be able to gratify, on this occasion, the desire which I have long felt to visit in person a town and district which is of such great importance to this land; and the influence of which on the progress of industry is as well known and appreciated in my own country as in England (Applause).

I beg now to thank you for the hearty congratulations you express to me upon my intended alliance with her Royal Highness the Princess Royal. I hope that God's blessing may rest upon this union; in which to secure the happiness of the Princess Royal will be the dearest duty of my life (Loud cheers).

I sincerely rejoice with you in the prospect of this union drawing still closer, for the future, the ties of friendship happily existing between Prussia and this great nation (Cheers).

We may add that the Prince Consort was particularly delighted with the magnificent collection of miniatures belonging to the Duke of Portland, and that the Royal visit has given infinite satisfaction to the visitors and the visited.

### "THE DAME'S ABSENCE."—PAINTED BY A. RANKLEY.

FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

At a moment when the great question of national education occupies so much of the public mind, and conferences on the subject are held in places of the most fashionable assembly, at which the greatest of the land assist, and when every one has some general view and all-embracing scheme to propose, we can scarcely claim the notice and consideration for a painter's idea of a school, be it ever so pretty and picturesque, which our readers might at another time afford. The most matter-of-fact and utilitarian may nevertheless find something in our Engraving if it be only the contrast it suggests to the more efficient "infant-schools" which have been established in our time, and have swept away, except in remote villages and hamlets, the more primitive methods of instruction, by substituting a higher artificial system of tending and quickening the budding intelligence. If, however, our readers will give a little attention to Mr. Rankley's charming and admirably-painted picture we think they will be rewarded.

Shenstone, it will be remembered, was taught to read at what is termed a dame-school, and he has immortalised his venerable preceptor in his poem of "The Schoolmistress," written in imitation of Spenser. It has been truly said that this sketch "is so delightfully quaint and ludicrous, yet true to nature, that it has all the force and vividness of a painting by Teniers or Wilkie." The lines accompanying the title of our picture in the Academy Catalogue are, we find, taken from this poem. We give the stanza entire, the last two lines being those chosen by Mr. Rankley, and which furnish the incident of the picture:—

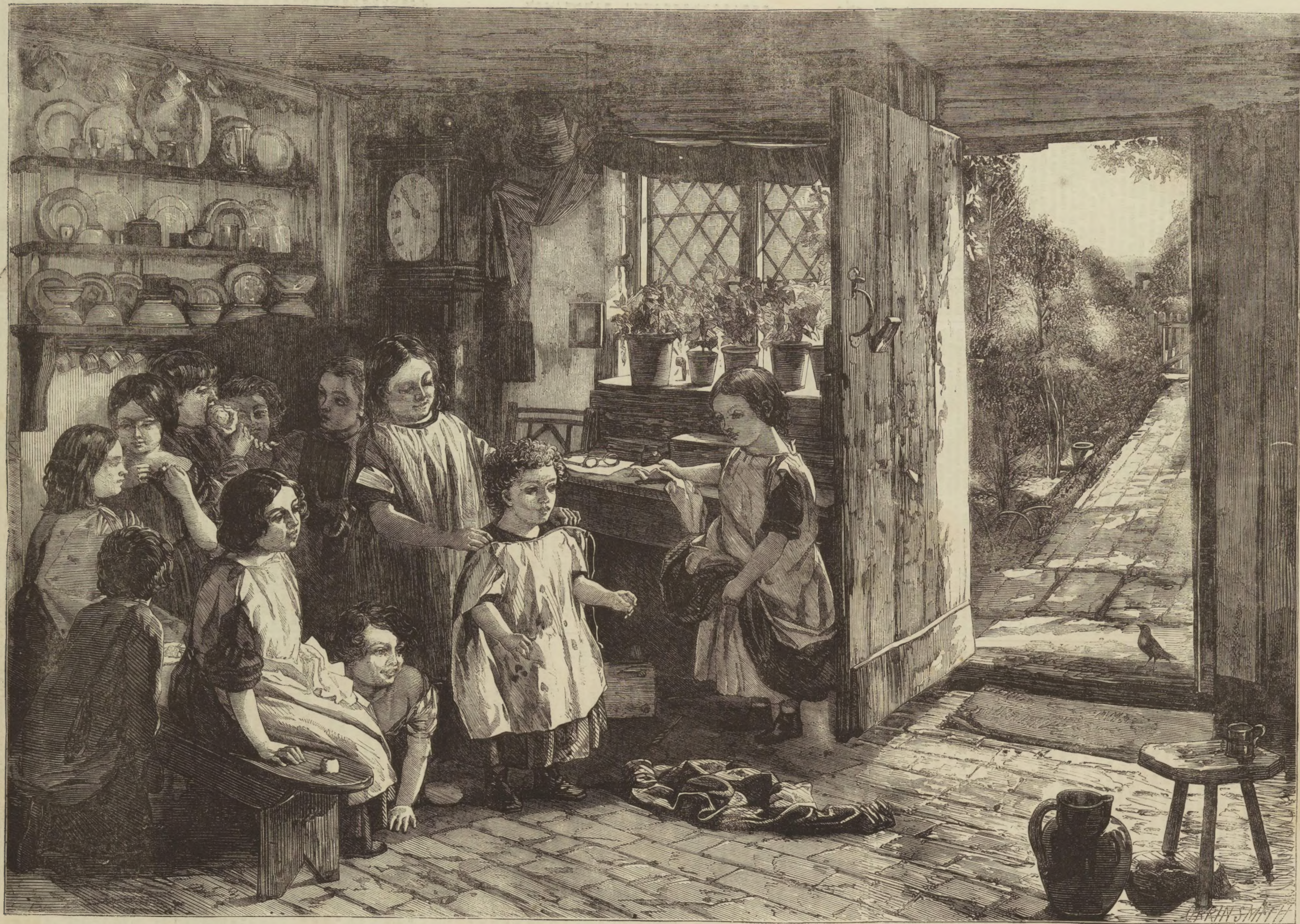
Right well she knew each temper to descry,  
To thwart the proud, and the submissive to raise;  
Some with vile copper-plate exalt on high,  
And some entice with pittance small or praise,  
And other some with bafeul sprig she trays:  
Even absent, she the reins of power doth hold,  
While with quaint arts the giddy crowd she sways;  
Forewarned, if little bird their pranks behold,  
'Twill whisper in her ear, and all the scene unfold.

With this commentary our Engraving requires little explanation, "Goody" has temporarily vacated her chair of state by the window, where she reigns with supreme authority, empress of this little community, leaving her spectacles on the table as the only representative of her watchful eyes. She is gone perhaps for a little gossip with a neighbour, or possibly to replenish her snuff-box. During the interregnum there is a general revolt, which appears to have been led on by the mischievous little curly-head in the centre. He has even dared to mount the stool in order to scrutinise the articles placed on the table sacred to the dame herself. But here his "vaulting ambition" meets with a fall. The stool gives way, and in his descent he overturns the contents of the ink-bottle over his clothes and hands. One girl tries to help him out of the difficulty by taking off the stained pinafore; while another, with, however, a wicked teasing smile at his misfortune, wipes up the pool on the table. But their efforts will be in vain; for the "little bird" alighted at the threshold reminds the juvenile culprit of the dame's parting words, as is pleasantly told in the expression of vague apprehension on his face. The demoralisation of the rest is only too evident—the simple delight of the two children on the left at the sight of the robin, the boy counting his marbles, the girls playing with a tiny doll, and the boy with the hornbook "giving a bite," which reminds us of Mulready's clever picture with that title.

In the picture the flickering sunshine has a most charming effect; and the whole work, principals and accessories, is very carefully painted, and marks decided progress in the artist.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS'S "READING."—The second entertainment "in remembrance" of the late Mr. Douglas Jerrold took place on Tuesday night at St. Martin's Hall, where Mr. Charles Dickens read his "Christmas Carol" for the first time before a London public. At an early hour the hall was crowded. Indeed so large was the number sent away from the doors, that a repetition of the "reading" at the same place on Friday, the 24th inst., was announced. Mr. Dickens is a most admirable speaker. His delivery is strong and clear; his enunciation distinct and emphatic; his manner singularly genial and hearty. Although he does not act the personages, he completely enters into the spirit of the situations; and the joviality with which he describes the scenes of Christmas festivity endows his discourse with the vividness of a living picture. To transform himself into a number of successive individuals he does not attempt, but he throws himself into the atmosphere in which they all move, and compels his audience to live in it likewise. His command is equally potent over emotions of every kind; and during the whole of the evening he held the sympathies of his hearers as firmly as one might grasp a tangible object. Deafening acclamations followed the conclusion of the "reading," and compelled Mr. Dickens to come forward and bow his acknowledgments. The third of the "Jerrold" entertainments will consist of Mr. W. H. Russell's narrative of the Crimean War, to be delivered at St. Martin's Hall on Tuesday next, the 7th.





"THE DAME'S ABSENCE,"—PAINTED BY A RANKLEY,—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)





"THE BORE," OR GREAT TIDAL WAVE, AT CALCUTTA. — (SEE NEXT PAGE.)



## THE BORE, OR GREAT TIDAL WAVE, OF THE HOOGHLY RIVER, AT CALCUTTA.

WE are indebted to Captain Sherwill for the accompanying illustration of this strange scene. Writing from near Calcutta, April 30, he says:—

The south-west monsoon has set in, bringing with it the dangerous tidal wave, the Bore, which for three or four days at the full and change of the moon is seen racing up the Hooghly River at the rate of twenty miles an hour, dashing from side to side of the river, according as the bends, or reaches, deflect it in its course. Upon the approach of this wave, a distant murmur is heard, which soon turns into the cry of "Ban! ban! ban!" from the mouths of thousands of people—boatmen, sailors, and others, who are always on the look-out for this much-dreaded wave. This is the signal for all sorts of craft to push out into the centre of the river—the only spot where the wave does not curl over and break. Should any boat, or larger craft, be caught in that portion of the wave that breaks, instant destruction is inevitable. Numerous boats from the up-country provinces are lost every year, from the crews being ignorant either of the existence of the Bore, or from not knowing the correct position to take up so as to meet it. Ships at anchor in Calcutta, though not exposed to the breaking portion of the wave, frequently part their cables when struck with the wave.

Standing on shore during the rapid, rushing passage of the Bore, it is a curious sight to see the lower portion of the river, or that nearest to the sea, six or eight feet higher than the upper portion of the river—the tide rising that number of feet in an instant.

The Sketch shows the Bore three miles above Calcutta: an unfortunate country boat (whose crew, however, have had time to escape to the shore) is seen in the act of being destroyed.

The height of the Bore varies from five to twelve feet; it is exceedingly dangerous in some parts of the river, but more moderate in others; it never breaks on both sides of the river at the same time. Deep water destroys its force, but shallow water, or a sandbank, brings out all its power and fury.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

### THE GLASGOW POISONING CASE.

Miss Madeline Smith was placed on Tuesday at the bar of the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, charged with intent to murder, by the administration of poison, the deceased Emile L'Angelier—first, on the 19th or 20th of February last; and secondly, on the 22nd or 23rd of February, and with the murder of deceased by means of poison administered to him on the 22nd or 23rd of March.

The court was crowded, and extraordinary interest was excited by the case.

The prisoner, a young lady of remarkably prepossessing appearance, took her place at the bar with a firm step and composed aspect—her self-control never forsaking her for a moment during the day.

The prisoner pleaded "Not guilty."

The first witness of importance was Mrs. Jenkins, with whom L'Angelier had lodged from July last till he died. One morning, she said, about the middle of February, she went into his room about eight o'clock, and found he had been vomiting seriously, and that he complained of a burning pain in his bowels and stomach, also of thirst and cold. She recommended him to call upon a doctor, which he did that day, and got some medicine. The illness made a great change in him, and he never altogether recovered. The second illness was on a Monday morning, soon after, but it was less violent. After that he went to Edinburgh for some time to recruit his health, and subsequently to Bridge of Allan, whence he unexpectedly returned on Sunday evening, the 22nd of March. He went out that evening, and returned next morning, about half-past four, alarmingly ill, having scarcely been able to walk home. Witness described a series of violent fits of vomiting and purging, which terminated in the young man's death about nine o'clock in the morning. Witness did not know or ask where he had been.

Subsequent witnesses proved L'Angelier's receipt of a letter on that Sunday morning at Bridge of Allan, his taking the train at Stirling to Coatbridge, and walking thence to Glasgow.

The following is the letter referred to:—

Why, my beloved, did you not come to me? O, beloved, are you ill? Come to me. Sweet one, I waited and watched for you, but you came not. I shall wait again to-morrow night, the same hour and arrangement. Do come, sweet love, my own dear love of a sweetheart. Come, beloved, and clasp me to your breast. Come, and we shall be happy. A kiss, fond love. Adieu, with tender embraces. Ever believe me to be your own dear, fond MARY.

The case was adjourned at six o'clock to the following day.

### SECOND DAY.—WEDNESDAY.

William Stevenson deposed that there might be from 250 to 300 letters found in repositories of deceased. There was a large number of them in the handwriting of Miss Perry, probably one-third as many as those of Miss Smith.

Dr. Hugh Thomson had attended deceased on various occasions, and in particular about the end of February, when he had severe vomiting, which witness then ascribed to a bilious attack. After the death an examination of the body was made by witness and Dr. Steven. Their report stated that death might have arisen from irritant poison, or from internal congestion, caused by cold or fatigue.

Dr. Steven gave the particulars of deceased's last illness, and corroborated some of the former evidence.

Professor Penny, of Glasgow, had examined the stomach of deceased, and found it contained about 88 grains of arsenic. He had also found arsenic in some other organs of the body. Except one bottle, containing aconite, no poison was found to have been in possession of deceased, and if the bottle had been full it would not have been sufficient to destroy life. He considered it very dangerous to use arsenic as a cosmetic. In cross-examination witness said a greater portion of the arsenic would be vomited off if administered in a solid than in a liquid form. A large dose would necessarily exclude many vehicles through which it might be administered. He could not recall any case where so large a dose had been taken involuntarily.

Professor Christison, of Edinburgh, had examined some white powder given him by Professor Penny, it having been found in the stomach of the deceased. He found it to be oxide of arsenic. The symptoms of L'Angelier's case as described by him were just what he would have expected in a case of poisoning by arsenic. In cross-examination the Professor said that as large a quantity of the poison might have been vomited off as was found remaining in the body. An unusually large dose must have been taken in this case. In cases of suicide by arsenic the doses were generally very large, but there was often an excess of means used even in cases of murder, and this sometimes led to its detection.

Amadee Thuot deposed to being with deceased on one occasion when he tapped at a window near Blythswood-square to hand in a letter. He afterwards pointed out the window to a policeman. He understood him to have secret correspondence with a lady.

Auguste Vanvete de Meun, Chancellor to the French Consul in Glasgow, knew of L'Angelier's intimacy with Miss Smith. Some weeks before his death witness told deceased of a report that she was to be married to some one else. L'Angelier said that must be false, but that he had documents in his possession which would at least forbid the bans. He saw Miss Smith shortly after deceased's death, when she denied having seen L'Angelier on the Sunday evening. He questioned her about the letter received by deceased at Bridge of Allan, on account of which he had come home, and asked her how she could explain it, she being engaged to another man? She said she had made the appointment for Saturday evening, which he did not keep; and her purpose in writing to him was to try to get back her letters. In cross-examination witness stated that deceased had once become suddenly sick after taking a long walk with him at Helensburgh; that he had spoken of having had cholera; that he was in the habit of taking laudanum, and had once had a conversation with witness as to the probability of taking arsenic without dangerous results. At this stage of the proceedings the Court adjourned.

**SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO AN EXCURSION TRAIN.**—The annual holiday of the factory operatives in Wigan was held on Saturday last, and excursion trips to Liverpool and Blackpool by railway were arranged for—by far the larger proportion selecting Liverpool as the scene of their day's enjoyment. The first return train, on reaching Kirby station, was delayed in order to collect the tickets. While thus waiting a luggage train from Liverpool ran into it, injuring upwards of seventy persons, many of them seriously. Two of the sufferers are regarded as in a very precarious condition. Of one little hope is entertained.

**THE MURDER OF MR. LITTLE.**—The public investigation into the charge preferred against Spollen by his wife commenced on Saturday last, before the magistrates of Capel-street Police-office. The court was densely crowded. Mr. Corballis, Q.C., law adviser to the Castle, and the Crown Solicitor, attended to conduct the prosecution. After the examination of witnesses, the proceedings were adjourned to Wednesday, on which day further evidence was given, respecting a razor, with "Spollen" scratched on it, found in the canal on the previous day; and the prisoner was remanded until Thursday next.

**THE MURDER AT CHINGFORD HATCH.**—An adjourned inquest was held on Monday on the body of Mary White, the woman murdered on the 21st. The coroner said that as the medical man had not made a sufficient examination of the body he should again adjourn the inquest for that purpose, and gave an order for the exhumation of the remains. Notices have been circulated offering a Government reward of £100 for the apprehension of Jonathan Greydon, charged with the wilful murder of Mary White.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

### COLLISION ON THE NORTH KENT RAILWAY.—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

A frightful accident occurred about eleven o'clock on Sunday night between the Blackheath and Lewisham stations of the North Kent Railway—resulting in the death of eleven persons, while many others were so seriously injured as to render their recovery almost hopeless.

The ordinary train that leaves Strood at 9.15 on Sunday evening started at its proper hour, and proceeded without interruption to Lewisham, where it was brought to a standstill, in order to allow the train from Beckenham—a line recently opened—to pass on its way to London. The signals of danger were kept on, and the second guard was sent back with his red lamp to prevent the possibility of the expected 9.30 p.m. up-train coming upon them. Several passengers alighted; but the large majority, observing the precautions which had been taken, kept their seats, until suddenly the 9.30 p.m. train was heard rushing towards them. Before any movement of the dead train could be effected by its own engine-driver, the coming train ran into violent collision with it. The effect was frightful. The engine of the 9.30 p.m. train struck the break-van of the 9.15 p.m. train with a force so great that it lifted the ponderous machine off the rails to a level with the body of the next carriage—an open third-class, filled with passengers—along which it swept, doubling up and crushing to death almost all the unhappy occupants, and seriously injuring those who escaped with their lives.

Those who were not wounded exerted themselves to the best of their power, as did also the few persons who were either on the spot or, being in the neighbourhood, had hastened on to the line. As soon as the dreadful character of the accident was ascertained, assistance was sent for, and the best means at hand were adopted to extricate the wounded and the dead. Mr. Eborall, the manager of the South-Eastern Railway, was quickly on the spot, personally directing the exertions of a large number of labourers and others who had been pressed into the service at the moment the accident occurred. The medical men for miles around were summoned to the spot, and they gave all the relief in their power to the cases, recommending such as it seemed best should be sent on to St. Thomas's Hospital, and doing what was needful for others.

On Tuesday Mr. Carttar, the coroner, opened an inquiry, at the Plough Inn, Lewisham, into the circumstances connected with the deaths of the persons whose lives were sacrificed on this occasion. The evidence of identity having been completed, the coroner issued his warrant for the interment of the bodies. The inquiry was adjourned.

At the Wednesday's examination Mr. J. P. Knight, superintendent of the South-Eastern Railway, entered into minute details of the telegraphic and other signals; the rules for the starting and stopping of trains, and regulating their rate of speed; giving full particulars as to the general working of the line. At the conclusion of this witness's testimony the Court adjourned.

The directors of the South-Eastern Railway Company have instituted an inquiry into the circumstances; and the engineer of the line and manager of the passenger traffic, accompanied by the chairman and secretary, proceeded to the scene of the accident. The pointsman and railway officials whose duty was to attend the signals have been suspended. In addition to the inquiry before the coroner, Captain Wynne (Royal Engineers), Inspector of Railways appointed by the Board of Trade, will make an investigation.

On Monday Thomas Perry, engine-driver, and Edward Whiffen, fireman, were placed in the dock at the Greenwich Police Court, charged before Mr. Traill with "neglect of their duty in driving an engine and train of passengers past the danger signal at the Lewisham station on the North Kent Railway, whereby eleven persons were killed, and several others seriously injured, in the parish of Lewisham." After hearing evidence, Mr. Traill said the prisoners were charged with culpable negligence. It would be necessary, on a future occasion, to have information respecting the mode of using the telegraph, and the reliance placed upon its working; because, if the telegraph was considered always correct between one station and another, and the signals known to be sometimes at fault, it tended to lull the suspicion of anything being wrong on the part of those in charge of the trains. There was, however, a sufficiently *prima facie* case to warrant his remanding the prisoners. The prisoners were removed to Horsefonger-lane Gaol.

An action was brought in the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday, by Mrs. Mary Ann Hull, a widow, on behalf of herself and several children, against the Messrs. Baxendale, who carry on business as carriers under the name of Pickford and Company. Mr. Hull, the deceased, who was the owner of a Hansom cab, was driving, on the 1st of November last, his cab in the High-street, Whitechapel, when a van belonging to the defendants, drawn by two horses, came in collision with the cab, and almost doubled it up; by the force of the blow the driver was knocked off his seat on to the pavement, and sustained such severe injuries that he died in the London Hospital two days afterwards. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £375—half to be given to the widow, and the remainder to be divided among the six children who are unable to maintain themselves.

**NOVIOMAGIAN SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.**—On Wednesday last this antiquarian club paid a visit to Leeds Castle, Kent, on the invitation of its hospitable owner, C. Wickham Martin, Esq., M.P., F.S.A. After a careful inspection of the architectural and antiquarian features of this almost perfect feudal relic, to which in addition much historic interest is attached, the party partook of an elegant entertainment at the hands of their host, and returned to town in the evening.

**FINSBURY PARK.**—A special meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works was held on Monday—Mr. J. Thwaites in the chair. Mr. Wright moved that the bill for the formation of Finsbury Park be proceeded with, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the proposed Government grant of £50,000. After some discussion the motion was carried by 21 to 13.

**MILLINERS' AND DRESSMAKERS' PROVIDENT BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.**—The ninth annual meeting was held on Tuesday evening, at Willis's Rooms. The report stated that the institution has now 124 members, of whom 56 are life and 68 annual subscribers. The receipts for the year are £652 11s. 4d., and, after all expenses, there remained a balance of £212 3s. 4d. The Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary Adelaide have signified their intention of becoming annual subscribers.

**THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.**—A festival dinner took place on Wednesday night at the Trafalgar Tavern, Greenwich, the society being on the eve of entering on its sixth year. Viscount Ranelagh, chairman of the Board of Directors, presided, faced by the vice-chairman, Colonel Brownlow Knox, M.P. The success of the society, both politically and commercially, was the leading topic of congratulation in the speeches—The Duke of Buckingham, Lord Ingestre, the Right Hon. Mr. Christopher Hamilton, and Mr. Fowler laying particular stress on the advantages to all classes of the community of obtaining the freehold franchise through the means of a real-property qualification, and Mr. Gruneisen strongly urging the Conservative party to pay particular attention to the Registration and the Conservative Land Society as two important elements of success in sustaining the cause.

**THE HARVEIAN ORATION.**—On Saturday last Dr. Copland delivered the Harveian oration in the library of the Royal College of Physicians before the president, the fellows, and several distinguished visitors. After paying an eloquent tribute to the memory of Harvey, the orator alluded in touching terms to the late president of the college, whose death he lamented as well on personal as on professional grounds. He then referred to the position and prospects of the medical body, and in doing so inculcated the necessity not only of an intimate acquaintance with the healing art, but also of a sound literary education, for those who designed to embrace a profession so noble and beneficent.

**THE "GREAT EASTERN."**—At a meeting of the Eastern Steamship Company, on Wednesday, it was announced that the vessel may be launched in August or September, but that the trial trip will be deferred to the April following. Her total cost will amount, including all contingencies, to £597,195; of which £190,000 remains to be met. Of this £92,000 will be provided by calls at present in arrear; and to supply the balance of £98,000 the directors were empowered by the meeting to borrow £100,000 upon debentures.

**FIRE.**—The factory of Mr. Batts, sock-manufacturer, in Salisbury-place, Walworth, was destroyed by fire on Saturday.—On Sunday forenoon a fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Mills and Sons, japanners, in Mill-street, Camberwell, which destroyed a large portion of the buildings and their contents.—A fire also broke out nearly at the same time at Messrs. Hewit's trimming manufactory, Little Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.—Between nine and ten o'clock on Sunday night a fire occurred in that portion of the War Office, Pall-mall, formerly known as the Ordnance Office. The fire originated in the Registry Office, and a desk containing official documents was burnt.—On Tuesday night a fire broke out at Garraway's Coffee-house, Change-alley, Cornhill, which was, happily, soon got under.—On Wednesday morning, about three o'clock, the premises belonging to Mr. Williams, a bread and biscuit baker, Lisson-street, Lisson-grove, were destroyed by fire. The inmates had great difficulty in effecting a safe retreat.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN LONDON.**—Last week the births of 867 boys and 805 girls, in all 1672 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847–56 the average number was 1,568. The number of deaths registered in London last week was 1005. In the ten years 1847–56 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1090; but, as the deaths of last week occurred in an increased population, the average should be raised, with a view to comparison, proportionally to the increase, in which case it will become 1,199. The deaths now returned were therefore less by 194 than would have occurred if the average rate of mortality towards the end of June had prevailed.

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

**MR. ALBERT WATTS** has got up a most attractive and instructive exhibition at the rooms of the Archaeological Institute, in Pall-mall East. He has brought together all the portraits, engravings, &c., of Mary Queen of Scots, with photographs of prints, pictures, &c., of those he was unable to obtain. To these he has added a fair sprinkling of Mary Stuart relics, and a cast of Mary's face from her tomb in King Henry VII.'s Chapel. The relics are very apocryphal, and many of the portraits unquestionably spurious. But some are unmistakably genuine, though none, we suspect, painted directly from her own face. The three whole-lengths from Windsor, Hampton Court, and the Scottish Hospital in London are posthumous pictures—pictures of the reign of James I., but painted, no doubt, from authentic materials. Then the Patrick Fraser Tytler half-length, so charmingly copied by Mr. Shaw, is such a genuine picture. We are inclined to say "Yes;" and that Lord Stanhope should secure it—if possible—at any fair price. We should have liked to have seen in this Exhibition the Lord Morton, Welbeck, and Drapers' Hall pictures. The Darnley Jewel would have formed part of the collection, had it not been at Manchester.

The Beauty Room in Frances Lady Waldegrave's beautifully re-inhabited Strawberry-hill is well worth seeing. The portraits are by Sant, and represent the Duchess of Sutherland, the Countess of Shaftesbury, Lady Constance Grosvenor, Lady Augusta Sturt, Lady Selina Vernon, Mrs. Stonor, and Lady Waldegrave herself. Could the Gunning girls revisit Strawberry, the two beauties would be in a worse state of jealousy than they are stated to have been in when they heard some country visitors asking in their presence at Hampton Court, "Where are the Beauties?"—meaning the Kneller Beauties, and not the Gunnings.

Sir Charles Barry has written a letter in defence of the new Houses of Parliament, partly in answer to Sir Benjamin Hall and partly in answer to some random hits at him in the House of Commons. The ironwork is rusting, and the stonework is decaying. What says Sir Charles?—

Metal roofs were not contemplated in the original design. They were resorted to upon the adoption by the Government of Dr. Reid's plans for warming, ventilating, &c., by which they were required to contain, as they now do, the main smoke-flues of the building, and therefore it became necessary that they should be constructed entirely of fireproof materials. A coating of zinc in preference to paint for the external plates was adopted, upon the strongest testimonials from the French Government and other sources as to its long and successful use in France, where it still continues to be employed extensively, particularly in the dockyards of that country. Since its adoption at the New Palace at Westminster it has also been extensively used both in public and private works in this country, and is still being used by the Government in our own dockyards. Experience, however, has proved that it is not capable of offering a long resistance to the deleterious effects of a smoky and impure atmosphere, and the roofs of the New Palace at Westminster have consequently become partially covered with an oxide of iron, or rust. As regards their stability and weather-proof qualities, however, they are none the worse on that account. No difficulty, moreover, exists in resisting all further oxidation, by covering them with one of the anti-oxide compositions now in use, which may be done at a very moderate cost. Several of these compositions have been in course of trial in various parts of the roofs for some time past, and I have reason to believe that I have discovered one that may be said to be almost imperishable.

The choice of the stone adopted was the result of the labours of a commission consisting of two of the most eminent geologists of the day, an intelligent mason, and the architect who in the year 1838 visited every quarry and locality in the kingdom likely to furnish building stone. The stone at Anston, in Yorkshire, was selected and adopted by the Government, and every precaution has been taken to obtain a supply from the best beds of it. Upon the whole it has turned out to be at least as good as any stone hitherto employed in London; portions of it, in particular situations, and under peculiar conditions, have doubtless yielded to the deleterious effects of a London atmosphere, but the proportion of the parts affected to those which are perfectly sound is infinitesimally small; and it is remarkable that the decomposition is almost exclusively confined to the plain faces, the moulded and carved portions of the work being generally as sharp and perfect as when first executed. To say, therefore, as has been recklessly asserted, that the stone is perishing in all directions, conveys a most unfair and exaggerated impression relative to its accurate condition. Various economical means, however, are available for arresting all further decomposition of the parts affected, and experiments have been in course of trial for years, with a view to determine upon the most effectual and unobjectionable process to be employed, and it is hoped, therefore, that ere long all further decomposition will be successfully arrested.

We should like to know what Sir Charles Barry means by "a very moderate cost" and "economical means." With all our sincere admiration for Sir Charles as an architect, we should not consult him for an estimate; and this reminds us that Sir Charles's son (a clever man) has been called in respecting the restoration of Shakespeare's house. We wish people would be content with isolating Shakespeare's house, and keeping the rain out of it—and doing nothing more.

We called attention last week to Lord Campbell's serious mistake about Sir Peter Laurie and Lord Tenterden. We must now call attention to an error of the like kind—but of less moment, it is true—in Mr. Smiles' recently-published "Life of George Stephenson." Mr. Smiles describes a dinner at the late Sir Robert Peel's, in January, 1845 (mark the precise period), at which Sir Francis Chantrey was present. Now, Chantrey, in 1845, had been for years in his grave. This resurrection of the dead at a dinner-table has been copied, without comment, into the columns of our contemporary, the *Athenaeum*, a paper which speaks in the same number, and on the next page, of Walpole's published Letters to Lady Orrery. Where are they? We cannot find them. Perhaps they are a portion of the Caryl correspondence, quoted by our contemporary, of which we have had "heretofore"—our contemporary's favourite word—so many extracts, and so little to authenticate them.

We were sorry to be unable to attend the annual meeting on Monday last of the Surrey Archaeological Society at Dorking, Deepdene, and Wotton. There is, however, so full and valuable an account of whatever was said and done on that occasion by one more than competent to write about a much-loved neighbourhood, and a society deserving encouragement, that our readers will, perhaps, thank us for calling attention to that portion of our paper of this week.

Lambeth refuses to allow Finsbury a park, and Finsbury wishes to have Moorfields back again. Lambeth, we suppose, is angry with Finsbury for sending Bedlam from Moorfields to St. George's-fields. There is a little of Bedlam in Mr. Williams's objections to a park at Finsbury.

Mr. Thomas Fairbairn declined the honour of knighthood on Tuesday last; and her Majesty, whose delicacy is so well known, appreciates and is pleased with Mr. Fairbairn's delicate and judicious conduct on this occasion.

**STATUE TO JAMES WATT AT MANCHESTER.**—On Friday (last week) a bronze statue to James Watt, the inventor of the steam-engine, erected in front of the Manchester Infirmary, and grouping with the statues previously erected to Wellington, Peel, and Dalton, was formally inaugurated. The mayor and members of the corporation, attended by some of the leading scientific men of the town, were present, and some thousands of people were there to witness the uncovering of the memorial, which took place amidst great cheering. The statue is a sitting figure, corresponding with the one of Dr. Dalton, and is copied from the marble figure by Chantrey in Westminster Abbey. It was copied by Theed, and was cast by Messrs. Robinson and Cottam, of Pimlico.

**GRAND FÊTE AT ENVILLE HALL, STAFFORDSHIRE.**—The three days' fête given to the public by the princely liberality of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, at his beautiful seat, Enville Hall, Staffordshire, commenced on Thursday last, and will terminate this day (Saturday).



## MUSIC.

THE musical season, now that we have entered into July, is showing signs of approaching dissolution. The Sacred Harmonic concerts at Exeter-hall, those of the Old and New Philharmonic Societies, and the chief annual benefit concerts are over. The musical entertainments which will continue for some time longer are the two Italian Operas, the concerts at the Crystal Palace and the Surrey Gardens, and some which still remain to be given by individuals.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY gave their sixth and last concert on Monday evening. It was an excellent entertainment, but presented no feature of novelty. Everything was of a classical character, and all the singers and solo performers were first-rate artists. The symphonies which opened each part of the concert were Mozart's "Jupiter" and Spohr's in E flat; the overtures which terminated each part were Beethoven's "Leonora" and Weber's "Oberon." Beethoven's Violin Concerto (his sole work of this class) was performed by Mr. Cooper in a style of excellence which established his claim to be reckoned among the greatest violinists of the day. Madame Schumann played Mendelssohn's "Variations Sérieuses"—the same piece which she performed last season with so much effect on the night when she made her first appearance in this country. The singers were Miss Dolby and Miss Louisa Pynce. The latter, who is returned from a visit of three years' duration to the United States, received a most cordial welcome, and showed that she has returned with her vocal powers unimpaired. Her voice is as fresh and beautiful, and her execution as brilliant and finished, as ever. At the end of the concert Dr. Sterndale Bennett, the excellent conductor, whose ability and exertions have conducted so much to the welfare of the society, was called for, and greeted with the warmest applause from every part of the room, which he acknowledged with his characteristic modesty of demeanour.

MR. ELLA, the Director of the Musical Union, gave on Tuesday last, at Willis's Rooms, the annual concert for his own benefit which is sanctioned by the rules of the society, and forms one of their series. It was rich in fine music and great performers. Among other things there were Haydn's quartet in F, No. 82, in which the first violin was played by Sivori, and the violoncello by Piatti; Beethoven's famous "Kreutzer Sonata," performed by Madame Schumann and Sivori; Hummel's grand septet in D minor, in which the pianoforte was played by Mlle. Staudach, the violoncello by Piatti, and the contrabasso by Bottesini; and several chamber-pieces played on the piano by Madame Schumann. The rooms, as usual, were crowded to the doors with amateurs of rank and fashion.

The principal benefit concerts of the week have been those of Mr. W. G. Cousins, at Willis's Rooms, and of Madame Bassano and Herr Kuhe, at the Hanover-square Rooms, both on Monday morning. Both of them were elegant entertainments, and deservedly attracted crowded audiences.

A CONCERT, the first of the public performances in memory of the late lamented DOUGLAS JERROLD, was given at St. Martin's Hall on Saturday last. All the performers most readily volunteered their gratuitous services. And, what rarely happens even at a concert where the artists are remunerated, every piece of music on the programme was performed, and, with scarcely a variation in the order announced. The vocalists were Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Miss Mary Keeley, Mr. and Madame Weiss, Mr. Sims Reeves, and the members of the Vocal Union. The instrumentalists were Ernst, Osborne, and Bottesini. In addition to these performers, whose names make it unnecessary to say more than that their exertions were received with the utmost cordiality, and that encores were demanded, and, where practicable, enforced, Mr. and Mrs. German Reed and Mr. Albert Smith gave portions of their respective entertainments, and elicited the warmest approbation. Mr. Robson was to close the evening, but, his Olympic engagements delaying him, Mr. Shirley Brooks (who, as a member of the committee, had charge of the evening's arrangements) announced first that Miss Dolby, and secondly that Mr. Weiss, had offered "additions to the programme." Their kindness was warmly appreciated; and, ultimately, the great actor arriving, he gave the "Country Fair" with an intensity and power of personation which brought the concert to an end amid a storm of applause.

THE military band of the *Guides* of the King of the Belgians are now performing nightly at the SURREY GARDENS, having been engaged by Julien for three weeks, during his own absence in the provinces. They played for the first time on Wednesday evening, and delighted the audience. The band is a most magnificent one, and a perfect idea of its strength and quality may be formed by those who have heard the performances at the Crystal Palace of the French band of the *Guides Impériaux*. It is about fifty strong; the conductor, M. Bender, is a musician of distinguished talent; and all the performers are thorough artists, most of them pupils of the Conservatoire of Brussels. Our readers who desire to hear military music in perfection will do well to visit the Surrey Gardens during the engagement of the Belgian *Guides*.

Mlle. PICCOLOMINI, the "reigning favourite" of the last and present season, and destined, in all probability, to be equally a favourite for many seasons yet to come, takes her benefit on Monday next, the 6th inst., at her Majesty's Theatre. On this occasion, which will be one of the greatest nights of the season, the performances will be of unusual variety and attraction; and will comprise a selection from the various operas in which the versatile genius of this fascinating actress and vocalist has been most conspicuously displayed. An act of "La Figlia del Reggimento," with which the evening is to commence, will bring out both the gay and tender element in the character of the vivandière, and will be followed by an act of the "Trovatore," with Spezia as the heroine, Giuglini as *Marico*, perhaps one of his best characters; and Albani in her great part of *Azucena*. After this, Mlle. Piccolomini will again appear in the last act of the "Traviata," an opera which will always be remembered, as that which introduced her to the English public, and placed her in the first rank of dramatic singers. To many the last selection, which will be given will be the chief attraction; the concluding scene of "I Martiri" will add the interest of a new part to the evening's entertainments. Those who have heard Mlle. Piccolomini in the famous duo, "Il suon del arpe angeliche," say that, both as a vocal and dramatic effort, it at least equals the greatest of the achievements with which her name is already associated. The occasion will be honoured by an unusual concentration of strength upon the ballet, including, amongst others, Mlle. Rosati, just arrived from her Parisian triumphs, together with Boschetti, Katrine, and Perca Nena.

ITALIAN OPERA IN DUBLIN.—Mr. Beale has made arrangements for a series of Italian operas at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, commencing on the 21st September next. Amongst the artistes engaged will be found Mlle. Grisi, Mlle. Albani, and Mlle. Gassier; Mlle. Berti, Mlle. Baillou, Mlle. Sedlatzek; Signor Mario, Herr Reichart, Signor Kinni, Mons. Gassier, Signor Annoni, Herr Formes, &c.

MR. LODER'S BENEFIT.—A very attractive concert is to be given at Exeter Hall on Monday next for the benefit of our celebrated composer, Edward Loder, who has been on a bed of sickness for more than eight months. Among the names announced for the concert are Madame Gassier, Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Arabella Goddard, Sims Reeves, Ernst, and Bottesini, in addition to a number of other equally popular artists and the band of the Royal Italian Opera. We trust this entertainment will receive the support which the benefactor so well deserves.

## THE THEATRES, &amp;c.

HAYMARKET.—"The First and Second Floor" is the title of a new farce produced at this theatre on Monday. The plot is explained by the title—confusion of the two floors giving rise to all the absurdities of the different situations. These are, as it were, centred in Mr. Buckstone, who, as *Mrs. Nicholas Tripkin*, a returned husband from California, seeks his wife on the first floor where he had left her, but which she had since exchanged for the second, where she preferred to reside. Out of this accident a tale of jealousy and misadventure has been contrived, which provokes considerable mirth. The first floor is now occupied by *Mr. and Mrs. Fitzakerley* (Mr. Rogers and Mrs. E. Fitzwilliam)—the suspicions of the latter being excited by the wandering state of her lord's affections, which, it seems, have been attracted towards *Mrs. Tripkin*, under the name of *Mrs. Nankin*. The jealous lady has been the companion of the jealous gentleman in the railway train; and of course they meet again on the first floor, the latter being disposed to substitute her for his lost wife. His amusing perplexities are terminated, however, when he learns that

*Mrs. Nankin* lives up stairs. Mr. Buckstone is ludicrously pompous and turbulent; and the dialogue of the piece gives occasion for some good acting.

Mr. Buckstone, the lessee and able manager of this theatre, announces his annual benefit for Wednesday next, the 8th inst. (the 1124th night of the season), when a new comedy, entitled "Victims," by Mr. Tom Taylor, will be produced for the first time, to be followed by a new farce and a ballet.

PRINCESS.—Mr. Kean, who has lately been admitted into the Royal Society of Antiquaries, deserves the honour for the research which he has bestowed on his Shakspearean revivals. Mr. Kean in this respect has far excelled all his competitors, and now has to compete with none but himself. Self-competition, however, becomes a necessity with all successful public favourites. In the present instance the necessity has been fully felt; and Mr. Kean was evidently conscious that he must, in the revival of "The Tempest," resort to scenic appliances such as had never been attempted on any European stage. He has not shrunk from the duty; though, in carrying it out, more than "one hundred and forty operatives" are nightly employed, "who (unseen by the audience) are engaged in working the machinery." This is certainly of the most complicated and elaborate nature, and such as must astonish the sturdiest playgoer. Our remembrance suggests nothing parallel, in any previous effort, to the excellence of the present.

This unexampled revival of "The Tempest" was inaugurated on Wednesday, before a numerous and fashionable audience. The performance began with the scene that presents a ship in a storm, the arrangements of which are entirely new and appalling in the extreme. The flaming deck of the vessel as it tosses and turns, with its helpless crew on board, was such a "direful spectacle of the wreck" as could not fail to "touch the very virtue of compassion" in the audience. We could, therefore, sympathise with the sentiment of poor *Miranda* when she appeals to her magic parent; and "suffer," as she did, "with those that she saw suffer." We have seldom seen *Miranda* better performed than by Miss C. Leclercq; and to Mr. Kean we must give the credit of showing more human emotion than any *Prospero* we have ever seen. His is not a pale and passionless delivery of the text, but a pathetic acting out of the relations to which, however made superior by his art, he is yet bound by nature. The scenery throughout is beautifully painted by Mr. Grievé and Mr. Telbin, and admirably realises the idea of the Enchanted Island. The different contrivances for giving a supernatural mode of action to *Ariel* are various, ingenious, and exceedingly effective. Mr. Kean has not been contented with the usual stage-conventions in any case. The banquet, which is brought in by "the Shapes" of the old play, is a classical triumph. "Naiads, dryads, and satyrs," says Mr. Kean in his preface, "have taken the place of the ludicrous and unmeaning monsters hitherto presented, as being not only more picturesque and poetical, but also more in accordance with the classical figure of the Harpy which rises in the midst of them." This, no doubt, is a true conception. The business of the "Masque" is even more brilliantly imagined and effectually executed. The Hours, the Graces, and hymeneal Spirits which float about the descending *Juno*, reminds us of the Angels visiting the slumbering Queen in "Henry VIII." Miss Poole, who performs *Juno*, and has the lead in all the *Ariel*-ditties, looked the part majestically, and sang it delightfully. Groups of satirical spirits are introduced wherever possible and to give efficiency to the close of acts, with much novelty of arrangement. We see *Ariel*, for instance, flying on a bat's back amid a group of hunters, who hold in chase poor *Caliban*, *Stephano*, and *Trinculo*. These parts were capably played by Mr. Ryder, Mr. Frank Mathews, and Mr. Harley. The catastrophe was delayed by some allegorical illustrations, representative of *Prospero* releasing the Spirits who had served him so well, and the appearance of the King's vessel becalmed at sunrise. From the poop of this, *Prospero* delivered the epilogue, which was frequently interrupted by the acclamations of the audience, who were apparently satisfied that this, of all Mr. Kean's revivals, is certainly the greatest and most marvellous. We trust that it will command, as well as deserve, success.

ADELPHI.—Mr. Sterling Coyne gave to this stage a new piece on Monday, for the purpose of fitting Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams with new characters of the old stamp—a New England female and an Hibernian adventurer. The little drama is entitled "Latest from New York," and is furnished with an abundance of humorous dialogue, on which it depends rather than on the invention of incident. It was thoroughly successful, and will serve its purpose of administering a timely filip to the re-engagement of the above-named American artists.

POLYGRAPHIC HALL.—It is now some time since we noticed Mr. Woodin and his "Olio of Oddities," into which he has admitted some new features, and which now "goes" with greater rapidity than ever. In fact, Mr. Woodin has taken out the "talkee, talkee," and left merely the general action and the characters. His "Song of the Train," with the groups of railway travellers, is in itself a marvel, so surprising are the changes of costume and features. In the full-length portraits Mr. Woodin has greatly improved; the set orations are very artistically delivered, and greater weight is accorded to more important points. On Monday Mr. Woodin ventured on a very difficult feat—a dramatic imitation of Madame Ristori in the sixth scene of the third act of "Medea," the famous soliloquy, in short, in which she addresses the statue of Saturn. This demands of Mr. Woodin the delivery of about sixty verses in Italian, with passionate emphasis, musical declamation, and appropriate action. This feat, with all that it implies, Mr. Woodin performs to perfection. He is, beyond doubt, not only a clever mimic and an admirable lecturer, but an accomplished man. His claims on public support accumulate, and his success, therefore, must increase with his reputation and the catalogue of his merits.

REGENT GALLERY, QUADRANT.—We were invited by Mr. Theodore Lent to a private view, on Wednesday, of "The Non-descript," a wild girl, discovered twenty-one years ago among the Sierra Madra mountains, in Mexico, and recently exhibited in Canada and the United States. The head is altogether of the oran outan type, covered with hair, and plenty of beard; the legs and feet are pretty. She dances well, and sings in Spanish, a language which she learned in the family of Governor Sanchez, of Sinaloa, with whom she resided for a considerable period. Julia Pastana, for so is the lady named, is 4 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 125 lb. She appears to be intelligent and good-natured.

ROYAL CREMORNE GARDENS.—These popular gardens continue to receive the most decisive proofs of public patronage, and the ever-varying amusements are appreciated in proportion to the different tastes of the visitors. The coming week will be remarkable for the commencement of the exhibition of the "Infant Magnet," a child about eleven years old, who is stated to possess the principle of animal magnetism to a greater extent than has ever yet been known. A new spectacular piece, written for the Marionettes, will be produced on Monday.

MR. OTTLEY'S LECTURES ON THE FINE ARTS.—Mr. Ottley's lectures at the Royal Manchester Institution in illustration of the Art-Treasures Exhibition, the last of which was delivered on Friday (yesterday), have been very well attended, and have excited considerable interest. The first two were devoted to Italian Art—the Revival and the Decline; the third to the German, Flemish, and Dutch Schools; the fourth to the Spanish, French, and English Schools; the fifth to Engraving and other allied processes; and the sixth to Sculpture, Wood-carving, and Decorative Art. He endeavoured to infuse an additional interest into his subject by tracing throughout a sympathy between the character of the times and of the people, and each particular school of art; and he seemed to argue that, although for a time art might appear to be extinct, or without distinctive object or features, circumstances would, sooner or later, occur to evoke its energies, and to produce a style before unthought of, and with all the characteristics of originality and purpose entitling it to be called a "school." He argued the error and absurdity of attempting to establish a comparison between German and Italian art, which were essentially distinct in origin, inspiration, and purposes. On behalf of the Dutch school he insisted upon its claims to consideration upon lighter grounds than those attributed to it by Reynolds, who said that it only appealed to the eye, and was interesting only for its imitative excellence. "In all this," said the lecturer, "the great president only spoke as a painter;" but might we not distinguish a higher interest in those carefully-wrought productions? Might we not see an ideal in them—differing certainly from the ideal which attaches reverence to a Madonna of Raphael, but still an ideal as intense, as engrossing, as pure—the ideal is home, its comforts, its joys, its cares; that home and its religion for which the stalwart Dutchman had fought and bled during many succeeding generations; that home which he had stored by his industry and his venturesome enterprise on many a distant sea; that small,

modest, home upon which his thoughts had been centred during a long, active, plodding life, and beyond which, in his old age, they never wandered? Torn from their places, bartered for money in foreign lands, in the halls of the proud and travelled English noble, these productions still were exquisitely beautiful; how much more so, then, in those little quaint recesses in the very homes themselves for which they were painted—every lineament, every object of furniture in them, recalling domestic incidents of interest to the family of the possessor? Mr. Ottley illustrated his lectures by a good display of examples, copies, or engravings; and it is not too much to say that the result of each discourse was to leave a distinct and intelligible impression on the minds of his hearers.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE news brought from India by the last mail has been of a character to absorb the attention of all classes of readers and talkers; but, in the absence of further information, we can but express the hope that ere this the mutiny has been trodden out, and that, in the interest of humanity, and for the preservation of our Indian Empire, the authorities have made one of those tremendous examples which alone convince the Oriental demi-savage of the fruitlessness of contest with civilisation. Lenity to the rebels at such a crisis would be cruelty to the myriads for whose welfare England is responsible to the Power that has given her the rule. When the "extirpation" threatened in the proclamation of martial law shall have been effected, it will be time to consider the grievances of the sepoy, and it will also be the time to show signal honours to that portion of the native army which has remained constant in its allegiance to her Majesty. Rewards and punishments compose, we fear, the primitive machinery by which the uneducated subjects of the English Crown must be managed for many a year to come. The mail now on its way will be the most interesting one which has left India since the disasters of Afghanistan.

The Queen's visit to the Manchester Art-Treasury has been paid, to the unbounded satisfaction of all concerned in that remarkable undertaking. Among other agreeable incidents of the occasion was a speech from the fiancé of the Princess Royal in answer to a congratulatory address. His Royal Highness, very properly regarding his betrothal as a Daughter of England, gave the public the assurance that a grateful and accepted lover gives, in private society, to the parents, namely, that it shall be the endeavour of his life to make the young lady happy. His Royal Highness speaks English with a very slight German accent. While alluding to matters personal to the Royal family, it may as well be added that the Princess Beatrice, recently christened, was duly baptised in water from the river Jordan. The same aquarous attention has been paid to her predecessors at the Royal font. A few of our readers may remember some wicked old lines of Tom Moore's, in which, for an ailment of a member of the Bourbon family, that Prince was advised to get, from Lamartine,

Some of his own famed Jordan water,  
Marie Louise not having quite  
Used all that for young Nap he brought her.

The famous river, could its genius be heard, would have some strange remarks to offer upon the uses to which its waters have been put in the course of years. Beranger might treat the theme.

Legislative news is nought, save that Mr. Berkeley has brought on his usual motion in favour of the Ballot, with his accustomed ill success; and the Government has signified, not through the Premier, who paired off "against the Ballot," and went to Manchester, but through Sir G. C. Lewis (who is working exceedingly hard this Session), that, whatever wonders the new Reform Bill may contain, secret voting will not be among them. Lord John Russell also took an opportunity of affirming his continued conviction that the Ballot was unconstitutional and unsuited to English habits. The superannuation swindle has been exposed by Lord Naas, and the more the country looks into this system, by which its civil servants, nearly 60,000, are all mulcted throughout life for the creation of an enormous fund by which comparatively few benefit, while in numerous cases cruel denial of its advantages occurs, the better for the civil service. The Chancellor of the Exchequer admits that the system is "a bad one," but it will be continued, unless Parliamentary pressure can be brought to bear upon him.

The inheritor of a great name has died, and Blenheim opens its doors to receive the sixth Duke of Marlborough.

Our ally the Sultan has turned out the representative of Belgium—as summarily as Spain, and, later, America, turned out our representative. In the Belgian official's case, however, there were good grounds for the expulsion, seeing that his Russian tendencies had led him into indecorous manifestations, and that he had been intriguing with all his might in the question of the Principalities. The Porte has taken care to assure King Leopold that the matter is entirely personal; and that as soon as the objectionable Envoy is gone friendly relations will be renewed.

On Sunday night a ghastly accident on the North Kent Railway slaughtered and maimed a large number of persons, of the humbler class, who had been enjoying in the fresh air of Kent some relief from the broiling heats of the week, and were returning to their homes. About twelve were killed, some under hideous and lingering circumstances, some in an instant; but the wounded are far more numerous. A witness of the accident speaks in severe terms of the behaviour of some of those who escaped, and whose foolish and perverse endeavours to "do something" increased the terrors of the scene; but he also gives much praise to the steady and intelligent conduct of others. Organisation, under direction, he justly describes as the one thing which should be striven for when such occurrences take place. An investigation, still pending, shows neglect of orders somewhere; and no punishment can be too severe for the person or persons on whom the guilt shall be fixed. At the same time it is worth considering whether the men to whom such a responsibility as the charge of a thousand lives is given are of a sufficiently educated and elevated order. The position of an engine-driver is far more important than that of a captain of the majority of craft; he has far more dangerous work to do; and the variety of lives in his hand contains daily some of the best in the country; and yet what kind of man is he, and what is his pay? Despite these occasional horrors, the railway-carriage is proved, by figures, to be a safer place than most places in England; but its safety should be, not comparative, but absolute, so far as precaution can render it so. The readiness with which juries now give verdicts against railways must induce directors, had they no other incentive, to consider the best means of avoiding such wholesale inroads on dividends as are made from the jury-box. Let us add that, if divines of the Spurgeon school lay stress upon this miserable accident having occurred to "Sunday travellers," it is to be hoped they will not forget to point out that it was the wickedness of taking third-class carriages that brought down the "judgment," inasmuch as the good people in the second class, and the perfect people in the first class, escaped unscathed. The text should be that which refers to the tower of Sileam.





THE GALLERY OF MODERN PAINTERS, ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION, MANCHESTER.

THE above Engraving is a representation of the noble Gallery devoted to the exhibition of works by modern artists, chiefly of the British school. The gallery, which is on the north side of the Nave, or Central Hall, is 432 feet in length and 48 in width. It is divided into three saloons and two intervening vestibules, and upon the walls are hung more than 600 works of art, forming the most complete and valuable illustration of the progress of British pictorial art which has ever yet been collected. Under the head of "modern art" are included specimens of the works of those English masters who lived at

the commencement of the eighteenth century, as well as those of the present day. It was necessary to draw the line from which modern art should date, and beyond which the ancient schools should not extend, and the period selected is one which for many reasons is well adapted for the purpose. The portion of the gallery which we have engraved is known as the saloon E, and is the central one of the three. The central figure is a fine group, the "Venus and Cupid" by Mr. B. Davis, and is the property of the Manchester Institution. Beyond this is placed the statue of the "Wounded Amazon," by T.

Gibson, R.A.; the centre of the saloon D containing Lord Ward's copy, with some slight alterations of Power's "Greek Slave." In the Central Saloon are hung works by Sir Thomas Lawrence—his famous portrait of "Napoleon," lent by the Duke of Northumberland; Haydon's "Judgment of Solomon," and his "Macbeth;" several pictures by Etty, "Joan of Arc at the Stake," "The Homeric Dance," "The Bivouac of Cupids," and others. Turner's works are numerous, one of the most interesting being his early production, "The Vintage at Maçon," exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1803, and which

was painted for the grandfather of the present Earl of Yarborough, who, with two other noblemen, subscribed a sum of money to enable Turner to study on the Continent. The picture of "Cologne—The Arrival of the Packet-boat," which was purchased by its present owner, Mr. John Naylor, for 2000 guineas, is shown, with seven or eight others. There are numerous specimens of Sir David Wilkie. His famous picture of "Blind Man's Bull" is lent by her Majesty; and "The Rent-day," "The Card-players," "Guess my Name," "The Artist's Parents," "The Letter of Introduction," and others, have been





MANCHESTER. FROM KERSALL MOOR.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)



ent by various contributors. Some portraits by Sir Thomas Lawrence are included in this saloon; among others, that of Sir Sydney Smith, the Countess of Wilton, Miss Croker, and the Right Hon. John Wilson Croker. Landscape-painting in its early stages is shown by some of Constable's first productions. There is the "Barge Passing a Lock" (his diploma picture, painted for the Royal Academy), a landscape and cattle, and the famous landscape with the white horse. Some of the pictures of Sir Edwin Landseer (best known to the public by engravings) are exhibited, and among others the famous one "There's Life in the old Dog yet," "Alexander and Diogenes," "Rat-catching," "The Shepherd's Grave," "A Dog and a Cat," "A Dark and Fair Maiden," "A Highland Cottage Interior," "The Highland Cabin," "The Dogs of St. Bernard," "Children of the Mist," "Dog and Rabbit," and the fine picture of the "Shoeing," which is now the property of Jacob Bell.

Of other artists whose works are exhibited in this room—which, by the way, is more than double the size of the famous large room of the Royal Academy, and very much better lighted—there are Callcott, Philips, Northcote, Chalon, Collins, Hilton, Newton, Borington, F. Martin, Duncan Frith, Grant, Cope, Herbert, Cooke, Eastlake, Poole, Webster, Uwins, Machise, Stanfield, Mulready, Leslie, Cope, Ward, Creswick, Hart, Redgrave, Lance, and others whose names are honourably inscribed on the roll of our country's artists, and whose productions have done so much towards raising the British school to the proud position which it occupies among the schools of Europe.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Now that the Liverpool Cup has lost its pristine charm for speculators, July has become rather a dull racing month till Goodwood comes to the rescue at the close. Ignoramus's easy victory over Anton at Stockbridge, with a carcass that looked as if George Abdale had been "making him up" for Salisbury, gave him the decided call of Blink Bonny in the St. Leger betting. The still unbeaten brown has not grown, but thickened; since last year; and his club-foot does not cause much apprehension to those who remember how The Reiver and Catherine Hayes won in spite of that deformity. We hardly expect to see him out again before the St. Leger, for which Osborne will no doubt ride him; while Blink Bonny, who has won £11,541 already in eleven out of her fifteen races, is hardly likely to lie by all that time. Sir Lydston Newman—who sports the very *recherché* and novel jacket of blue stars on a white ground—drew first blood with his Vandyke at Stockbridge, and got back 380 sovs. out of his 710 gs. outlay for the colt at the last Rawcliffe sale. Skirmisher's defeat (at 9 lb., by-the-by) at Newcastle, by Underhand, is put down by his adherents more to the hard ground than lack of speed to finish with; and the Cup, which has known fifty-eight anniversaries—four of which added lustre to X Y Z and six to Beeswing, who was within a head of achieving it a seventh time—disappeared at last from the lists, to the poignant regret of many a sturdy collier. So far the three-year-olds of 1857 may be said to be a very fair average, and far superior to their seniors, who seem to have nothing among them much worth speaking of except Fisherman and Fazzolotto, though the veterans Poodle and Pantomime retain their form most wonderfully. So far Clydesdale and Sedbury, the former for choice, are the only two-year-olds of any sterling promise, but the Newmarket July may next week bring something out. The entries for its two great Two-year-old Stakes are sadly limited. Gin, the Bath winner, is in the July Stakes on Tuesday, along with Coxwold, a son of Flying Dutchman and Alice Hawthorn, trained by Charles Peck; and the 910-guinea yearling, Greenfinch, out of "Mr. Howard's" at present invincible stable. His hapless brother, Goldfinch, on the strength of whose two-year-old looks the above great price was given, is in the Midsummer Stakes next day; and The Digger's Daughter, half sister to West Australian and Daniel O'Rourke, who began this season with some twenty-eight engagements, figures in the Chesterfield Stakes with Royal Sovereign and some others unknown to fame. Stourbridge Meeting is also on Monday and Tuesday; Southminster on Tuesday; Lancaster on Wednesday; and Odiham on Friday. The Ebor Handicap is headed by the American horse, Pryor, five years, at 9 st., who is made to give 2 lb. to Fisherman, 12 lb. to his sister Pryoresse, and 29 lb. to Saunterer. The latter horse has a good engagement each day of that meeting; and we expect to see him in great force, and do all that John Osborne has been vowing in his name. Arsenal seems likely to be much fancied for the Goodwood Cup; and at Chelmsford so little as 8 to 1 was taken about him for the St. Leger, in which Saunterer, unfortunately, does not figure.

Mr. Elwes's sale is fixed for Monday, at Tattersall's; and thirteen animals, including Oulston, Greenwich Fair, and the Vaulter, will be put up. Old Safeguard did not elicit a bid at Stockbridge, and he is not likely to leave Hampshire again.

Mr. Davis's testimonial is rather flagging, though we trust to have shortly to report of it more favourably, before all the world is out of town for the summer. Simkins, Lord Dacre's late huntsman, is, we hear, about to take a small farm, after his quarter of a century's service with this well-known pack; and Charles Roberts does not go, as was rumoured, to Lord Doneraile. It is said that fifty guineas has been given lately for one of the dog hounds out of the lots at Mr. Henley Greaves's sale, and that Tom Sebright's entry of "flying ladies" this season is something remarkably choice. Seventeen masters and ex-masters met at the annual dinner at Boodle's, last week; and there seem to be good reports of the foxes everywhere, and first-rate ones from the deerkeepers in the Highlands.

The United All England beat sixteen of Oxford in one innings, with eighteen runs to spare—thanks, in a great measure, to Grundy, who scored fifty-one and carried his bat out. On Monday Kent and Sussex play England at Lord's; and on Thursday Kent meets Sussex at Brighton; and Surrey is pitched against the North of England, at the Oval.

Chelsea Regatta stands for Monday; Pembroke Dock Royal Regatta for Tuesday; and the Isle of Man Regatta, Douglas Bay, for Wednesday and Thursday.

CHELMSFORD RACES.—TUESDAY.

Galleywood Stakes.—Admiral of the White, 1. Firebrand, 2. Chelmsford Handicap.—Renown, 1. Triton, 2. Brentwood Stakes.—Schoolfellow, 1. Miss Waters, 2. County Members' Plate.—Maggie Lauder, 1. Lucy Lockitt, 2. Welter Cup.—Turk, 1. Firmament, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Town Plate.—Anemone, 1. Admiral of the White, 2. Stand Handicap.—Schoolfellow, 1. Maggie Lauder, 2. Cup Stakes.—Shirah, 1. Triton, 2. Scurry Handicap.—Marmion, 1. Warbler, 2. Maldon Stakes.—Mamelon, 1. Psyche filly, 2. Queen's Plate.—Renown, 1. Fright, 2. Marks Hall Stakes.—Diligent walked over.

CARLISLE RACES.—TUESDAY.

Corby Castle Stakes.—Intercondia, 1. Meta, 2. Grand Stand Handicap.—De Ginkel, 1. Lough Bawn, 2. Cumberland Plate.—Pantomime, 1. King of the Gipsies, 2. The Holm Hill Stakes.—Sulphita, 1. Cock Robin, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

City Plate.—Alma, 1. Lough Bawn, 2. Lottery Stakes.—Courtenay, 1. Alma, 2. Her Majesty's Plate.—General Williams, 1. King of the Gipsies, 2. Commercial Travellers' Stakes.—Sulphita, 1. Jollity, 2.

WORCESTER RACES.—THURSDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Jesusit, 1. Elfrida, 2. Two Year Old Stakes.—Polly Peachum, 1. Mainstay, 2. Worcestershire Stakes.—Oakball, 1. Pantomime, 2.

CRICKET.—The Oxford University v. Cambridge University match was concluded at Lord's, on Saturday last, in favour of Oxford. The score stood as follows:—Oxford, first innings, 121; second innings, 261. Cambridge, first innings, 134; second innings, 167.—Surrey v. Sussex concluded their contest at Brighton on Friday evening—Surrey winning by nine wickets. Score:—Surrey, 212; Sussex, 176.—The Elvington v. South Town Commercial Clubs played a match at Elvington on Thursday last. It was decided in favour of South Town by the first innings. Score:—Elvington, 104 and 105—total, 209; South Town, 168.—The match of the United Eleven v. Sixteen of the University of Oxford was brought to a conclusion, on Tuesday, in favour of the Eleven in one innings and 18 runs. Score:—Eleven, first innings, 152; Oxford, first innings, 70; second innings, 64.

AQUATICS.—The Hammersmith Subscription Regatta took place on Monday at Hammersmith. It was for a purse of sovereigns, for which

twelve landmen and fishermen contended. After rowing several heats, G. Wright, in the grand heat, soon went ahead, winning easily. Some other races followed.—The City, Temple, and Strand Regatta took place on Monday in three heats, and attracted a great many spectators. Ten competitors rowed. Alfred Hunt and Salter Martin were the winners.—The annual pair-oared race of the Leander Club, invariably one of the interesting events of the aquatic season, came off on Tuesday. The distance was the old-fashioned one from Westminster to Putney, with tide. The race was won by Messrs. Julius and Bovill by only a couple of lengths, the third pair being close up.—The important affair of the Oxonians v. Etonians—between the Balliol College eight and the Eton eight—came off at Windsor on Monday evening "after six." The course selected was between the Victoria and Albert bridges, and on the occasion the Ranger granted permission for the Home Park side of the Thames to be thrown open to the Etonians who were present to witness the contest. On starting, the Eton boat got into the weed, when the Oxford took the lead, and maintained it throughout, winning by a boat's length.

On Tuesday the sportsmen of Shropshire presented the late huntsman, Mr. John Goddard, with a magnificent silver horn and a purse of twenty guineas.

THE REVENUE.

The Year ended June 30, 1857.				Quarter ended June 30, 1857.			
	Net Revenue	Increase	Decrease	Net Revenue	Increase	Decrease	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Customs ..	23,602,468	472,814	..	6,145,319	280,625	..	
Excise ..	17,664,000	111,222	..	4,501,000	..	501,000	
Stamps ..	7,364,617	302,502	..	1,850,491	..	7,592	
Taxes ..	3,097,020	..	6	1,324,000	..	19,026	
Property-tax ..	16,168,723	980,770	..	2,455,540	78,789	..	
Post-office ..	2,845,000	76,848	..	675,000	..	41,000	
Crown Lands ..	284,857	2,341	..	64,000	..	..	
Miscellaneous ..	1,034,136	..	118,659	256,382	..	64,037	
Totals ..	72,060,821	1,945,707	118,665	17,274,762	359,414	632,655	
		£1,827,042			£273,241		
		Net Increase.			Net Decrease.		

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

INSTALLATION OF THE BISHOP OF NORWICH.—The installation of Dr. Pellam, the new Bishop of this diocese, took place on Friday, the 26th of June, in the city of Norwich. About one-third of the clergy attended the ceremony. The proceedings commenced with a presentation of an address to the Bishop from the clergy, who went in procession to the episcopal palace for this purpose; after which, the quaint old ceremonies usual on such occasions having been observed, the Bishop took possession of his stall, and evening service was performed. A new anthem, composed by Dr. Buck for the occasion, was sung with much taste and feeling by the choir. The Mayor, Sheriff, and Town Council, who had met the Bishop on his arrival at the cathedral, attended the service.

THE OPEN-AIR SERVICES IN ST. PAUL'S, BERMONDSEY.—On Sunday evening the Rev. Wm. Duncan Long, M.A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, held another open-air service, at the end of the church, overlooking the new metropolitan model lodging-houses, Nelson-square, at a quarter-past eight. As on the previous Sunday, there was a large attendance, numbering nearly 1000, and the order and attention were even greater than before.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Bishopric*: The Rev. J. Bowen to Sierra Leone. *Rectory*: Hon. and Rev. John Horatio Nelson to Beulagh and Scottow, in Norfolk. *Vicarage*: Rev. James Richard Philip Hoate to Barwick, Norfolk. *Perpetual Curacies*: Rev. J. Eddowes to St. Jude, Bradford, Yorkshire; Rev. B. Haslewood to Olwaldtwistle, Lancashire; Rev. S. J. Watson to Shepley, Yorkshire. *Curacies*: Rev. H. Tuthill to Ballyboy, King's county; Rev. G. C. White to St. Barnabas, Pimlico, London; Rev. L. Cooper to be Chaplain to Viscount Massarene and Ferrard; Rev. H. Moore to be Chaplain to the Marquis of Drogheda; Rev. T. C. Woods to Woburn Chapel, Tuiastock-square, London; Rev. J. Morgan to the living of Nantiglo, in the diocese of Llandaff.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—The distribution of prizes to the students of the faculty of arts and laws, at the above college, took place on Wednesday, in the theatre, before a crowded and fashionable audience. The chair was taken by Sir John G. Shaw Lefevre, K.C.B., Vice-Chancellor of the University of London; and near him were Lord Brougham, Earl Fortescue, Lord Montague, Sir E. Ryan, &c. The theatre was quite crowded with the students and their friends, and rang with applause as the name of each successful candidate was announced. These latter were collected from every part of the world, one of the most distinguished being a handsome young Parsee, another a native of Ceylon; others again came from our various colonies, besides a number from Ireland and Scotland. A remarkable feature in the day's proceedings was the number of prizes carried off by gentlemen of the Jewish persuasion, the most distinguished of all the prizetakers being a Hebrew, young Solomon; and the "touch of nature" that "makes the whole world kin" was never more pleasingly exemplified than in the hearty cheering with which this youth's success, as well as that of his stranger fellow-candidates, was greeted by the great body of the students.

On Saturday last the Court of Common Council assembled upon special summons, for the purpose of presenting an address to Prince William Frederick of Prussia, on the auspicious occasion of his visit to this country. The subject was, from a point of etiquette, discussed by the Court with closed doors. It was unanimously, and amidst acclamations, agreed to present Prince Frederick William the freedom of the City, inclosed in a gold box of the value of 100 guineas.

MR. HUGH THOMAS CAMERON, a barrister-at-law, and stated to be a magistrate in Ross-shire, son of Mr. Cameron, the manager of the Royal British Bank (who was a few days ago captured and brought to London), was charged at the Southwark Police Court on Monday with conveying half a pint of brandy into the Queen's Prison, contrary to the rules and regulations. The prisoner said he had no idea that he was doing wrong in carrying so small a quantity of spirits into the prison. The magistrate told him that very likely his story was true, but the law was imperative on the point. The penalty was £3, and he had no power to mitigate it. He must pay that, or go to the House of Correction. Mr. Cameron expressed his regret for having unconsciously infringed the law, and immediately paid the fine.

BURGLARY AND OUTRAGE IN LAMBETH.—On Saturday morning a daring burglary, accompanied by violence, was perpetrated on the premises of Messrs. Cory, coal-merchants, Barge House Wharf, Commercial-road, Lambeth. The watchman was going his rounds when he was suddenly assailed by four men who had landed on the wharf from the river. He was knocked down and ill-treated till he became insensible. The poor fellow then had his hands tied behind him, and the cord passed round his feet, which were drawn up to his hands, and in this painful position he was placed, face downwards. The burglars then broke open the counting-house and the iron safe, from which they took about £90 in notes and gold and silver.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK

(From our City Correspondent.)

ALTHOUGH the Revenue returns are regarded in a favourable light—the increase in them, compared with the corresponding period of the previous year being £1,827,042—and money has become somewhat easier in Lombard-street, the transactions in the English Stock Market this week, have been unusually limited, and prices have ruled rather lower. The public are not buying stock, and the jobbers and speculative dealers have refrained from entering into large operations for time. The principal drawbacks to the market—apart from the trifling money transactions—are, first, the great depression which continues to exist in the Paris Bourse; and, secondly, the exciting news from India to the effect that a serious mutiny has broken out in our Indian army. The Chinese dispute, too, occupies more or less attention, and exercises some influence amongst speculators, some of whom are of opinion that, notwithstanding that the East India Company will bear the expense of the insurrectionary movement in the Bengal army—our resources will, eventually, be taxed to meet certain outgoings, more especially in reference to China. The state of the exchanges in India and China—which will show a large profit on the shipment of silver from England—has formed the groundwork of some anxiety. The last mail brought rather lower rates from China, but higher ones from Bombay and Calcutta; so that, apparently, we have heavy balances to meet, and it is understood that about £800,000 in silver will be forwarded by the next packet.

The position of the Bank of England is more satisfactory than for many months past. The stock of bullion is now about £12,000,000, and the Reserve is about £7,000,000; nevertheless, the Directors make no change in the minimum rate on Thursday. Some of the private bankers, however, were less firm in their demands. The dividend payments will commence on the 8th inst.

The Exchequer-bill market is still in a most unsatisfactory state, although £500,000 has been lately invested by the Commissioners of the National Debt. Hitherto the Unfunded Debt has been highly in favour, but as money has become dearer prices have given way, until they have been quoted at 10s. discount. We, however, are not surprised at this,

for who would invest money in a security which only pays 2½ per diem interest, when from 5 to 6 per cent can be obtained for loans on "call" at the leading bankers? Nothing short of a material reduction in the rate of interest by the Bank of England, and a large surplus capital aloft in private hands, will improve the position of the market.

The imports of bullion have been over £600,000, chiefly from New York. About £100,000 has been sold to the Bank of England, and the remainder has been taken chiefly for export to France, from whence we are still drawing large quantities of silver. The Continental exchanges are not to say very favourable, but those at St. Petersburg show a profit on the export of gold.

The Silver Market is less active, and bar qualities have changed hands at a decline of 1s. 4d. per ounce. Dollars have sold at full prices, the last quotation paid being 61d. per ounce.

On Monday Home Stocks were very inactive; yet, compared with Saturday, the fluctuations in prices were limited. Bank Stock was done at 214 and 212½. The Reduced Three per Cents were 92½ ¾; Consols for Account, 92½ and 92½; Ditto, for Opening, 93 and 92½; New Three per Cents, 92½ ¾; Long Annuities, 1885, 18 1-16; India Bonds, 108, to 78. dis.; Ditto, under £1000, 58. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 108. dis. The dealings on the following day were trifling, and prices had a downward tendency. The Reduced Three per Cents realised 92½ ¾; Consols for Account, 92½ ¾; Ditto for Opening, 93 and 92½; New Three per Cents, 92½ ¾; Long Annuities, 1880, 2 7-16; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 78. dis.; Exchequer Bonds, 98½ ¾. Wednesday's business was chiefly confined to a few speculative operations:—Bank Stock was 213½; the Reduced Three per Cents marked 92½ ¾; Consols for Account 92½ ¾; Ditto for Opening, 92½; New Three per Cents, 92½ ¾; Long Annuities, 1885, 18½; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 68. dis.; Ditto Bonds, 98½. On Thursday there was rather more firmness apparent in the Consol market, and prices were a shade higher than on the preceding day:—Consols for Account were 92½; for the Opening, 92½; New Three per Cents, 92½ ¾; the Reduced, 92½ ¾; Exchequer Bills, were firmer, at 58. to 18. dis.; Bank Stock was 213.

In Foreign Bonds generally very little business has been transacted. Compared with last week the fluctuations in prices have not been extensive. Brazilian Five per Cents have realised 100½; Chilean Six per Cents, 103; Portuguese Three per Cents, 47; Russian Five per Cents, 110½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 92½; Spanish Three per Cents, 42; Ditto, Pasive, 5½; Ditto, Committee's Certificate of Coupon, 6½ per cent; Turkish Six per Cents, 96½; Turkish Four per Cents, 102; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 65½; Dutch Four per Cents, 92½; Danish Five per Cents, 102; Ditto Three per Cents, 85½; Mexican Three per Cents, 2½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 81; Grenada Two-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 23; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 96 ex div.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have ruled steady, as follows:—Bank of Egypt, 17½; London Chartered of Australia, 17½ ex div.; London and County, 29½; London and Westminster, 50; Oriental, 38; Ottoman, 15½; South Australia, 37; and Union of London, 27.

All Miscellaneous Securities have continued dull, and prices have had a downward tendency:—Australian Agricultural, 20; Canada Company's Bonds, 147; Ditto, Government Six per Cents, 114½; Crystal Palace, 2; Ditto, Preference, 5½; London General Omnibus, 3½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 67½; Ditto, New, 14½; Berlin Waterworks, 43; Grand Junction, New, 32½; Kent, 80; Lambeth, 95; Hungerford-bridge, 63; Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 480; Stourbridge, 310; Oxford, 105; Coventry, 175; Grand Junction, 51½.

Most Railway Shares have been dull, and prices have slightly given way. The total calls for the present month are heavy, viz.:—£2,070,807. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 74½; Chester and Holyhead, 36; Eastern Counties, 11½; East Lancashire, 97½; Great Northern, 99; Great Western, 64½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 100½; London and Blackwall, 64; London and Brighton, 113; London and North-Western, 103½; London and South-Western, 102; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 44½; Midland, 83½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 92½; Ditto, Extension, 22½; Ditto, Leeds, 15½; Ditto, York, 71½; North Staffordshire, 12½; Shropshire Union, 48½; South Eastern, 74½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Northern Five per Cent, 61; Great Western Four per Cent, 85; Ditto, Five per Cent, 102; North British, 102½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, second guarantee, 93; Waterford and Kilkenny, 2½.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Buffalo and Lake Huron, 11½; Ditto, New, 2; Ceylon B Shares, 2½; East Indian, 107; Grand Trunk of Canada, 64; Ditto, Six per Cent Debenture, 85; Great Western of Canada, 21½; Ditto, New, 11½; Ditto, Bonds Payable 1857, 100½; Ditto 1873 without option, 107; New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land, 18.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 68; Dutch Rhenish, 10; Eastern of France, 27½; Great Luxembourg, 64; Paris and Lyons, 53½; Royal Danish, 18.

Mining Shares have met a very slow market:—Alfred Consols have realised 16½; North Wheel Basset, 15½ ex div.; Brazilian Imperial, 1½; and Santiago de Cuba, 2½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, June 29.—The supply of English wheat on offer in to-day's market was very moderate, nevertheless, the demand for all kinds was in a most inactive state, and, in the few sales effected, prices gave way quite 1s. per quarter. In foreign wheat, the show of which was tolerably extensive, very little was passing, and the quotations were almost nominal. Floating cargoes of grain, however, were held at full prices. The few samples of barley on the stands were quickly disposed of, and the finest samples were the turn dealer. For malt the inquiry was somewhat firmer, but no change took place in the quotations. The supply of oats was seasonably large, yet the oat trade ruled very firm, and fine qualities were rather higher. Both beans and peas commanded extreme rates. The flour trade was dull, and country marks were fully 1s. per 280 lbs. lower.

Compared with Monday, English wheat was somewhat firmer; but no change took place in its value. Foreign wheat, as well as flour, ruled dull; but all other articles were very firm in price.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 53s. to 67s.; ditto white, 51s. to 73s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 54s. to 67s.; rye, 32s. to 36s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 32s.; distilling ditto, 37s. to 38s.; malted ditto, 40s. to 44s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 67s. to 76s.; brown ditto, 62s. to 68s.; oatmeal and Vane 68s. to 77s.; Chevalier, 77s. to 78s.; Yorkshire and Lancashire foot oats, 21s. to 24s.; potato ditto, 25s. to 32s.; Loughal and Cork, black, 19s. to 25s.; white, 21s. to 24s.; tick beans, 36s. to 38s.; grey peas 42s. to 46s.; maple, 42s. to 47s.; white, 40s. to 43s.; boliers, 40s. to 44s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 53s. to 51s.; Suffolk, 48s. to 50s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 47s. to 50s. per 80 lb. American flour, 26s. to 30s. per barrel.

Seeds.—The transactions generally are limited; yet, compared with last week, very little change has taken place in the quotations.

Linned, English, crushing, 68s. to 71s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 64s. to 66s.; hempseed, 44s. to 46s. per quarter; coriander, 22s. to 24s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 20s. to 22s.; ditto white, 10s. to 12s.; tares, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per bushel; English rapeseed, 80s. to 84s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English, 19s. to 21s. 5d.; ditto foreign, 19 9d. to 21 0s. 6d.; rape cake, 23 5s. to 25 10s. per ton; canary, 70s. to 81s. per quarter.

Imperial Averally.—Averally, 31s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.; barley, 40s. 3d.; oats, 26s. 2d.; rye, 40s. 2d.; beans, 44s. 6d.; peas, 42s. 4d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 120,563; barley, 1285; oats, 5105; rye, 32; Linseed, 410; peas, 293 quarters.

Bread.—The price of white wheat bread in the metropolis is from 8½d. to 9d.; of household ditto, 6½d. to 8d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Tea.—Advices from China state that the shipments of tea were quite 20,000,000 lb. less than last season. Our market, consequently, is in an excited state, and common sound congon has sold as high as 1s. 2½d. per lb.

Coffee.—All raw sugars have moved off slowly this week, at a further reduction in the quotations of from 6d. to 1s. per cwt. West India has sold at 56s. to 61s.; Mauritius, 41s. to 50s.; Madras, 42s. to 64s.; and Bengal, 50s. to 63s. per cwt. Refined goods are dull, at 69s. to 73s. 6d. per cwt.

Cocoa.—There is much less activity in the demand, yet very few changes have taken place in the quotations. The supply of coffee on offer is very moderate.

Butter.—The white quantities have sold steadily, and prices have had an upward tendency. Bengal has sold at 11s. 6d. to 14s. 3d. per cwt.

Provisions.—We have to report a steady demand for most kinds of Irish butter, at extreme rates to a slight advance. Dutch quantities, however, are rather drooping. English parcels are firm, and the best Dorset is selling at 10s. to 10s. 6d. per cwt. Bacon moves off steadily, and prices are rather higher. Fine Waterford, 76s. on board.

Wool.—The speculative feeling in this article will continue, and 75s. per cwt. has been paid for P.Y.C. on the spot. For the last three months the quotation is 75s. 6d. per cwt.

Oils.—Linned oil, on the spot, is steady, at 40s. per cwt. Rape is firm. Foreign refined, 45½; brown, 45 10s. to 45 1s. Olive is drooping, and most other oils are dull. Spirits of turpentine, 43s. 6d. to 44s.; rough, 10s. 6d. to 10s. 9d. per cwt.

Spirits.—The market for rum is in a sluggish state, and prices are the turn lower. Proof Lowlands, 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d. per gallon. Brandy is dull, and the finest old qualities are held at 17s. 10d. per gallon. Malt spirit is a slow luxury.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £2 10s. to £2 18s.; new ditto, £3 to £3 15s.; old clover, £3 10s. to £5 5s.; new ditto, £3 to £4 5s.; and straw, £1 10s. to £1 12s. per load.

Coal.—Wylam, 15s. 6d.; Kildell, 14s. 6d.; Eden Main, 15s. 6d.; Haswell, 17s.; Brad-dy's, 15s. 9d.; Hetton, 17s.; Lambton, 16s. 6d.; South Hetton, 16s. 9d.; Stewart's, 17s.; Blyth, 15s. 3d. per ton.

Hops.—The plantation accounts are not very favourable, yet most kinds of hops are a slow sale. Duty, £130,000.

Wool.—The next public sales of colonial wool will commence on the 16th inst., when upwards of 62,000 bales will be offered. Our market is, consequently, heavy, and prices are almost nominal.

Potatoes.—Old potatoes are now out of season, and there is scarcely any demand for them. Metropolitan Cattle Market.—The trade generally has ruled firmer this week, and prices have ruled a shade higher:—Beef, from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 2s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.; lamb, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lb., to sink the offal.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26.

BANKRUPTS.

T. HAWKES, Dudley, Worcestershire, glass manufacturer; Liverpool, merchant; Garston, Lancashire, salt manufacturer, and Paddington.—J. SELE, Stanhope-street, Clarendon-market, London.—G. A. SMITH, late of Peterborough, and Warrington, then of Bacup, Lancashire, afterwards of the Isle of Man, next of Manchester, and now of Chapel-street, Bradford, brick and tile maker.—R. SMITH, Salehurst, near Hurst-green, and of Sedlescombe, near Battle, butcher.—W. H. FLUX, Heston, Middlesex, grocer.—F. HOLLOCK, Flowers-terrace, Bow, and Old Ford, Middlesex, chemical colour manufacturer.—W. DOWNES, Great Dover-street, Newington, Smith.—G. ALBERT, Great Clacton, Essex, corn and seed merchant.—J. H. MARY, Cow Cross-street, City, and Cambridge-street, Brixton, tailor, chandler, and oilman.—R. ROWLINSON, Liverpool, shipowner.—G. B. WALTON, Wolverhampton, factor and iron-monger.—W. ADLEY, Newcastle-under-Lyme, auctioneer.—E. A. SINGER, Oxford-street, tailor and draper.—J. COOK, late of Queen-street, Chesham, boarding-house keeper, and now of Peckham.—M. MOSS, Somers'-place, New-road, coach broker.—L. ISAACS, Piccadilly, cigar dealer and tobacconist.—C. T. MOON, Regent street, Westminster, bookseller and stationer.—J. DARTON, Manchester, silk manufacturer.



*(continued)*



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Alexandre and Son obtained the Gold Medal of Honour at the Great Exhibition at Paris, 1855. Their Harmoniums have been pronounced the best by Rossini, Auber, Adam, Thalberg, Liszt, &c., and by the Professors of the Conservatoire de Paris.

The more expensive Harmoniums range from 10 to 55 guineas. These are brought to the greatest perfection, and are equally adapted to the CHURCH or DRAWING-ROOM, AS AN ACCOMPANIMENT TO THE VOICE or PIANOFORTE.

Messrs. Chappell have just received a number of Alexandre's celebrated HARMONIUM PIANOFORTES, which combine the excellences of both instruments. The two can be used in combination by the



"THE PRAYER."

BY EDWARD FRERE.

THIS charming work is by a pupil of Paul Delaroche, and is representative of rural religious France as contrasted with the intellectual capital, with its luxury and its materialism. A young mother in humble life begins the heart-education of her child with some of

The truth the brilliant Frenchman never knew.

All around are the signs of a humble position on the social ladder—the handkerchief as a head-dress, and the garments and furniture are those of a cottage. But that mother has the ineffable purity and grace of an Umbrian Madonna. The meek apostrophe of the Great Incomprehensible is here audible to the heart's ear. The child, just arrived at the age of language, repeats the accents of praise and supplication, "Seigneur mon cœur est petit mais il est tout à toi." This is early training in the right path, and domestic worship personified—and how exquisitely! This is a picture of *sentiment*—no more. Not of the *passion* of belief or unbelief in which the extremism of the Celtic temperament has so often shown itself. This is neither a *Ligue* nor a '93, but the tranquil and pure religious sentiment given with the utmost crystal-souled serenity. *Pauvrete!* she loves and adores her Maker, but has no hatred of other mortals who adore after another fashion than hers. This is not religious *passion*—an intoxicating draught, in the mouth sweet, but in the belly bitter; this is truly *sentiment*, which is the daily bread of the fervent in spirit seeking the Lord.

The gallery is situated at 121, Pall-mall: on Tuesday it was visited by the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier.

THE HENLEY ROYAL REGATTA.

AMONG the inland regattas which take place at this season none hold so important a position in the aquatic world as that celebrated at the beautiful locality of Henley-on-Thames. There is at all times an immense concourse of visitors to witness these celebrated boat-races; and the opening of the branch line from Twyford, and the facilities afforded by the Great Western Railway Company in the shape of excursion tickets, brought together a larger number of spectators than has been witnessed on previous occasions; and the beautiful weather, and the excellence and skill displayed by the competing parties, made the occasion all that could be desired. The grand event of the regatta on Saturday last we have engraved. The Stand was, as be-



"THE PRAYER".—PAINTED BY EDWARD FRERE.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF PICTURES BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL.

fore, thronged with the gentry, and also the lawn at the foot of the bridge, which had been set apart for the occasion, and the bridge itself.

The Grand Challenge Cup.—Eight-oared race.

London—London Rowing Club	...	1
Oxford—The University Boat Club	...	0

The London Crew.—Messrs. Ireland, Potter, Schlotoh, Nottingham, James Payne, Farrars, Casamajor, H. Playford (stroke), and H. Edie (coxswain).

The Oxford University Crew.—Messrs. J. T. Thorley, R. W. Risley, R. Martin, W. H. Wood, C. Warde, A. P. Lonsdale, P. Gurdon, J. Arkell, and F. W. Elers (coxswain).

This was the most important event of the whole regatta, and afforded a newly-formed London club an opportunity, which, from the shortness of their existence, they had not previously possessed, of proving their strength.

The London Rowing Club came to the scene of action on Monday, in order to have an opportunity of well traversing their course. The Oxonians left their seat of learning directly after the Commemoration, and had a turn over the Henley water. Their style was perfect as before, and maintained in the hottest parts of one of the most desperate races ever rowed.

The course was, as usual, from the island to the bridge, the London men having the best station. The start was very beautiful, and was slightly taken by the Londoners, but soon they were at full work, and then, for a moment or two, there was no difference; then the Londoners began again to draw away; but again the Oxonians pulled almost level with them, and challenged them to a continuance of their extraordinary exertions. The call was obeyed; and even at a few yards below Poplar Point it hung in the balance. Again a great effort was made by the Oxonians to get in advance; but their opponents still held it, and continued to do so till the end. No. 4 in the Oxford boat working so stiffly at the last trying moment that he broke his oar about a hundred yards from the winning-post. The Londoners came in first by nearly half a clear length. Both crews were very loudly cheered, and well deserved it. Other excellent races concluded the two days' sport.

THE monument to Charles Albert, by Baron Marochetti, is to be erected on the square of the Palazzo Carignano, the figure of the King being turned towards the eastern front of the palace. The King is to be represented with his sword drawn. The four sides of the pedestal are to be adorned with allegorical statues of bronze. The total cost of the monument is fixed at 550,000*f*.



HENLEY REGATTA: GRAND CHALLENGE CUP MATCH, LONDON AND OXFORD.



IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

INDIA.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH adverted to the disaffection which had broken out among the native regiments of the Bengal army, and inquired what measures the Government were about to take to crush the revolt and punish the rebels. He remarked at much length upon the gravity of the pending crisis, and pointed out the measures both of prevention and repression which, in his opinion, should be adopted by the authorities in India and the home Administration. The present position of affairs in our Oriental Empire he considered to be fraught with heavy peril, exhorting the Cabinet to be prepared for every emergency, even to the extent of embodying the militia and placing the country under arms.

Earl GRANVILLE deprecated unnecessary alarm, and refused to express any opinion as to the conduct of officers or the causes of the mutiny in the absence of despatches from the spot. Prompt and energetic measures had, he was assured, been taken to suppress the outbreak of disaffection, which, as yet, appeared confined to only a few localities and a small section of the native Bengal troops. Considerable European forces were at hand, and the native princes had placed their contingents at the disposal of the Governor-General. With regard to the home preparations, Lord Granville stated before the late intelligence arrived four new regiments and recruits to the corps already in India, amounting altogether to 10,000 men, were under orders for the East, and four more regiments had since been ordered to prepare for conveyance thither. A large force, liberated by the conclusion of peace with Persia, had also returned to Bombay, and were, when the last despatches left, on their way to Calcutta, whence Lord Canning had written home under a sanguine expectation of being able to announce very shortly that the disturbances were allayed and tranquillity perfectly restored.

Lord BROUGHAM inquired as to the symptoms shown, or apprehensions felt, in the other presidencies of Madras and Bombay.

Earl GRANVILLE referred, in answer, to the last quotations of the Bombay money market, where Government stocks had not experienced the slightest decline.

After some remarks from the Earl of HARDWICKE and the Earl of ALBEMARLE the subject dropped.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

The Earl of DONOUGHMORE complained of a libel on the character of Lord Plunket, which he alleged had appeared in a weekly journal (the *Examiner*). He read the article, and moved that the printer should be called to the bar.

Earl GRANVILLE opposed and ridiculed the motion, which was withdrawn after a brief discussion touching the general question respecting the freedom and license of the press.

Some bills on the paper were advanced a stage respectively.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

STATE OF OUR INDIAN EMPIRE.

Mr. DISRAELI urged queries respecting the military disturbances in Bengal, and adverted, among other subjects for anxiety, to a report that the Governor-General had resigned, and that much variance existed among the authorities on the spot.

Mr. V. SMITH, in reply, entered into explanations of similar tenor to those given by Lord Granville in the Upper House. He declared the report of Lord Canning's resignation to be totally unfounded. All the chief authorities, military and civil, in India were working in perfect concert. The Governor-General had expressed the highest approbation of the skill and energy shown by the functionaries of every grade. From the measures taken he expected soon to hear that Delhi was recaptured, and the mutineers condignly punished. Reinforcements to the number of 10,000 men would be dispatched to India by the middle of July, and the Company had asked for 4000 more, who would follow speedily afterwards. As to the causes of mutiny, he could not as yet form any conclusion. None of the alleged motives arising from fears of proselytism, affronts to the spirit of caste, or changes among the regimental officers seemed sufficient to account for the disaffection among the native soldiery. On this point further information must be waited for.

The subject then dropped.

SAVINGS BANKS.—CONVERSION OF STOCK.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY sought information respecting sundry purchases of stock by the Commissioners of Savings Banks in the years 1855 and 1856. The facts attending these purchases led him to the conclusion that the Government played with the Savings Banks Fund, with which they "rigged the market," often to the serious sacrifice of the capital of that fund.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER explained that every transaction had been accomplished by the Commissioners of Savings Banks under the powers conferred upon them by Parliament.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY rejoined: The result was to make the Finance Minister a wholesale stockjobber.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER reiterated his statement that powers to effect purchases or transfers of stock were given to the Commissioners by the Legislature, and exercised according to their ideas of prudence or expediency. He described and justified the particular transactions referred to by Sir H. Willoughby.

Mr. MALINS contended that the question should be decided, not upon special occurrences, but general principles. It was, he thought, anomalous and dangerous for the Government to deal with a large trust fund so as to influence the Exchange Bill market.

Mr. C. GLYN, on the other hand, believed that power might usefully be wielded by the Government to counteract the injurious influences which sometimes affected the Money Market.

Mr. WEGUELIN also thought that the Finance Minister ought not to be left without some means of protection from the vicissitudes of the Stock Exchange.

Some further discussion ensued and the subject was allowed to drop.

THE SUPERANNUATION ACT.

Mr. RICH called attention to the report of the commissioners on the Superannuation Act, recommending an immediate increase of £70,000 in the salaries of the civil servants of the nation, with a prospective increase of £30,000 more. This augmentation he maintained to be unnecessary, and hoped the House would refuse to sanction the report.

Lord NAAS remarked that he had himself given notice of a bill on the subject and complained that his measure should have been forestalled.

Lord J. RUSSELL hoped that a final decision on the subject of superannuation in the civil service would not be long delayed.

This subject then dropped.

SUPPLY.

The House went into Committee of Supply, and the remainder of the sitting was chiefly occupied in miscellaneous discussion of votes belonging to the Civil Service Estimates.

On the vote of £21,257 for the National Museums of Art at Kensington, &c., Mr. SPOONER moved as an amendment that the amount granted should be reduced to £59,000.

On a division the original grant was affirmed by a majority of 157 to 33. A subsequent vote for the Queen's College in Ireland was opposed by Mr. Williams, Mr. Vance, and other members; and a division taken on a direct negative to the grant. There appeared—Ayes, 169; noes, 55: majority for the vote, 114.

The Turnpike Trusts Abolition (Ireland) Bill was passed (through Committee, and other bills were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Lord BROUGHAM drew attention to the rumours afloat that the importation of free negroes from Africa was to be allowed not only into the French and Spanish but also into the British West Indies. He could only look upon such a proceeding as this as the slave trade in disguise, and the rumour had created great uneasiness amongst the supporters of emancipation.

The Earl of CLARENDON said that he could not speak as to the intentions of foreign Governments, but he did not believe that any of them contemplated the revival of the slave trade. With respect to the British Government, he could assure their Lordships that it would never sanction any plan having the remotest approach to the old system of slavery.

THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY BILL.

This bill, the object of which is to continue for another year the commission appointed to examine into the system of that University, was read a second time.

The Turnpike Trusts Arrangement Bill and the Insurance on Lives (Abatement of Income-tax) Continuance Bill were read a second time.

The County Cess (Ireland) Bill and the Court of Exchequer (Ireland) Bill were read a third time and passed.

Some other bills were forwarded a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

In the early sitting of the House the South-Eastern Railway (Greenwich to Dartford, &c.) Bill led to considerable discussion and opposition.

Sir E. DERING moved its postponement for three months, but ultimately the amendment was negatived without a division, and the bill was ordered for third reading.

The Finsbury Park (No. 2) Bill was read a second time.

The rest of the sitting was occupied in Committee on the Bankruptcy and Insolvency (Ireland) Bill, the remaining clauses of which were agreed to.

THE BALLOT.

In the evening sitting.

Mr. H. BERKELEY moved for leave to bring in a bill to cause the votes of the Parliamentary electors of Great Britain and Ireland to be taken by way of ballot. The hon. member said that Lord Palmerston had pro-

posed a Reform Bill next year; but he had not promised that the ballot should form any portion of it, and could not expect that, like Aaron's rod, his should swallow up the rival rods of all other political conjurors. Still, if he should receive an assurance that the ballot was to be adopted by the Government, he would willingly forego his motion. He then entered at great length into the usual arguments in favour of vote by ballot, illustrating the disadvantages of the present system by many former as well as modern instances; and said that no Reform Bill could be final or satisfactory without the adoption of protection for the voter.

Sir J. SHELLEY seconded the motion, deprecating the conduct of the Government upon a measure which was advocated by so large a proportion of their supporters. They had not even condescended in the last Session of Parliament to assign any reasons for their opposition to the ballot—the only protection of the voter against intimidation. He was aware that many members of the Government voted for the ballot; but the Liberal members of the House should insist on its being made a Cabinet question.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER could not coincide in the views of Mr. H. Berkeley as to the benefits to be derived from the ballot; but neither did he share in the alarms felt upon the question by other hon. members. Practically, the example of foreign States furnished no guide for this, for in none of them, except some second-rate States, had they been able to consolidate a Parliamentary form of government, and the circumstances were, therefore, so dissimilar that the argument applicable to one would not hold good as to the other. The example of the United States was not such as to induce them to adopt the ballot, for there it was very unsatisfactory, and was not secret except in the few cases where it was declared to be so as an experiment. There was nothing, except as he had stated, like compulsory secret voting in America. He had great objection to the practice of intimidation; but he was firmly convinced that to introduce the ballot into this country would be a futile attempt to row against the stream of public opinion.

Mr. GREER advocated the principle of compulsory secret voting, but would be content to accept even the modified system of the United States.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that, although he had often spoken on this subject before, yet, as it was a new Parliament, he felt it necessary to restate some of his views on this question. He denied the assumption that intimidation was carried to such an extent as to prevent the free expression of opinion. He also denied the assumption that the voter was entitled to exercise the franchise as he pleased without being amenable to public opinion; and he still more strongly denied the assumption that there was a strong feeling throughout the country in favour of secret voting. As illustrations of these positions he instanced the way in which public opinion was brought to bear in favour of the Reform Bill, and of the repeal of the Corn-laws. The fact of tenants voting with their landlords gave grounds for misrepresentation, it being assumed that they so voted lest they should be disturbed in their holdings; whereas, whatever might be their opinions, there was a strong disposition of the tenants to vote with their landlords, even where they well knew that they would remain undisturbed in their holdings, whatever way they might exercise their franchise. Looking fairly at the whole question, he came to the conclusion that the evils which would attend the adoption of the ballot would far overbalance any benefits which they could hope would accrue from it. The noble Lord condemned as most disgraceful the proposition of Sir J. Shelley—that the Liberal party should insist upon the ballot being made a Cabinet measure, even although the Government might be opposed in opinion to its adoption. This was a worse species of intimidation than any that had been complained of, for a Ministry so acting would be the incarnation of a lie, and for his own part he would say that he was so opposed to secret voting that he would always vote against its adoption.

Mr. H. BERKELEY replied, after which the House divided, and the motion was negatived by a majority of 257 to 189.

THE SUPERANNUATION ACT.

Lord NAAS moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the 27th section of the Superannuation Act of 1834. The noble Lord stated the history of the superannuation system up to 1834, when the Act he complained of was passed, the real object of which was to reduce the public expenditure, under the pretence of creating a superannuation fund. It was said that if there were any hardship in the Act the civil servants would at the time have complained of it; but, as the Act reserved the rights of all officers appointed prior to 1829, the consequence was that there were but very few who were affected by this measure. Now, however, the case was different, and the Act was universally condemned by all the civil servants who subscribed to the fund. The noble Lord also pointed out the inequalities in the pensions, which made the whole system still more liable to objection, and said that only one in seven of the subscribers to the fund received the smallest benefit from it. The question had at one time been referred to a Royal Commission, which recommended the abolition of this tax on civil servants of the public, without any corresponding decrease of their salaries, and it was to carry out this recommendation that he proposed the repeal of the 27th clause of the Act.

Mr. T. HANKEY seconded the motion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the motion, and said it would be no hardship, for every civil servant who entered since 1829 was fully aware that he accepted his position with an annual deduction of 2½ per cent if his salary was under £100 per annum, and 5 per cent if over that amount. With such an ample notice before them those servants had no right now to turn round and say they were hardly dealt with because of reductions of which they were quite aware before accepting their position.

Sir F. BARING said the question was a most important one, and could not be discussed that night. He, therefore, hoped the Chancellor of the Exchequer would accede to the introduction of the bill in order that it might be discussed.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER would accede if it was to be distinctly understood that it was not agreed to be brought in with the principle undisputed.

Leave was given to bring in the bill.

The remaining business was then disposed of.

OLD ENGLISH SPORTS AND GAMES IN

LONDESBOROUGH PARK.

ON the southern edge of the wolds of Yorkshire, about two miles to the northward of the Shipton station on the railway from York to Market Weighton, and three miles and a half from the latter town, stood formerly a noble mansion, built in the reign of Elizabeth or in that of James I., and known by the name of Londesborough Hall. It seems probable, from the remains of antiquity discovered in digging, that its site was occupied by a Roman villa; and it has been supposed that it may subsequently have been a residence of the Kings of Northumbria, and that it was here that King Edwin was residing at the time of the destruction of the Pagan temple in the neighbouring parish of Godmanham, as described by the historian Bede. At some period subsequent to the Conquest the estate came into the possession of the great family of the Cliffords, a branch of which had its residence here during several centuries. On the death of George Clifford, third Earl of Cumberland, in 1605, his only brother, Francis Clifford, of Londesborough, succeeded to the title, which he held till his death in 1641. Two years afterwards the earldom became extinct by the death of his son and successor Henry, whose only daughter carried this estate by marriage to Richard, first Earl of Burlington, from whom it descended to the Duke of Devonshire. The present Duke, about forty years ago, for some reason or other, caused Londesborough Hall to be pulled down, and its site is now occupied by a smooth lawn, nothing remaining of it but the cellars and some portions of the out-offices. The Duke subsequently sold the estate of Londesborough to George Hudson, the railway king, from whom it was purchased by the nobleman who now takes his title from it.

Londesborough Park, although, we believe, a little curtailed of its ancient dimensions towards the north, still contains about a thousand acres of land, singularly diversified by hill and valley, and studded thickly with noble groups of timber, and is celebrated not only for its picturesque beauty, but for its abundance of game. Lord Londesborough, whose ordinary residence is at Grimstone Park, near Tadcaster, has at Londesborough only a small house, which serves as a shooting-box, and as a temporary residence, chiefly in the shooting season. Yet his Lordship has endeared himself to the agricultural population of this district by the earnestness with which he patronises everything calculated to promote their interests, comforts, and amusements. The peasantry of Yorkshire are noted for their love for the manly and exhilarating pastimes of Old England, and these—which have long fallen into neglect in other parts of the kingdom—Lord Londesborough has taken under his especial protection. Last year, for the first time, on the occasion of an agricultural show at Market Weighton, his Lordship gave up his park for the performance of a series of old English sports, the prizes for which he also gave. The experiment answered so well that it was determined to repeat it annually; and the second annual celebration of these games took place on Friday, the 19th of June last. Londesborough Park is marvellously adapted for such a purpose; for at its eastern extremity the ground rises into a lofty knoll not less than from 150 to 200 feet high, on one side of which it forms itself into a natural amphitheatre of considerable dimensions, while on another side there is a straight level course of several hundred yards, bounded on one side by the hill just mentioned, and on the other by a less elevated bank. The spectators, by moving a very small distance round the edge of the knoll, command a full view alternately of the amphitheatre and the course. This was the place chosen for the sports and games.

During the morning of the 19th of June the peasantry of this part of the East Riding were seen everywhere crowding in their holiday garb towards Londesborough Park, while railway-trains and, where there were no railways, conveyances of every description brought their contributions from more distant localities. At midday Lord Londesborough gave a substantial dinner to those employed on the estates. His Lordship's own party consisted of the Hon. Mr. Denison, M.P.; Mr. Bannister, the ex-Mayor of Hull; the present Mayor, Mr. Moss, and the other principal members of the corporation of that town; Mr. T. Wright, F.S.A., and one or two other of his Lordship's personal friends. Meanwhile the part of the park devoted to the games had been filling rapidly, and shortly after two o'clock, when they began, the number of persons assembled amounted to not less than from ten to twelve thousand. The orderly behaviour of this great assemblage of people, the majority of them belonging to the lower ranks of society, was quite remarkable; and a stranger could not help being struck by the general beauty of the females and their taste in dress. As they stood or sat scattered over the sides of the hill, and on the banks below, they presented a picturesque and animated spectacle which can hardly be described. On the turn of the hill, commanding at once a view of the natural amphitheatre and course, a tent was raised for Lady Londesborough and the family; and below it were stationed his Lordship's band of musicians. There was a second tent near that of Lady Londesborough, and the banks on the opposite side of the amphitheatre were occupied with booths of people from Market Weighton and elsewhere, who were permitted to bring refreshments of various kinds for sale.

The games were generally such as we are accustomed to couple with the memory of the olden time, remarkable for their rough, athletic character, and for the mixture of the ludicrous with which old Merry England could not dispense. The first was a foot race, which was manfully and closely disputed, and certainly did credit to the runners. This was followed by what was called a bell race, which needs some description. An unlimited number of candidates for the prizes were placed within a ring in the natural amphitheatre already described, securely blindfolded, with another who was not blindfolded, and who had a bell hung round his neck which he could ring or silence at pleasure. The first of the blindfolded who could catch and hold the bellman was to receive the prize, but if he were not caught within a limited time the prize went to the bellman himself. The fun of this game, which furnished abundant mirth to the multitude around, consisted in the strange confusion into which the blindfolded runners were continually thrown. The bell was heard at one point for a moment, and as suddenly ceased. They all rushed headlong to the spot, ran against one another, rolled over, and seized and pulled one another about, each believing that he had caught the bellman and secured the prize, when he was undeceived by the sound of the bell in another part of the ring. Some of the accidents attendant upon this bell hunt were of a ludicrous description, and the bellman was not caught until the time limited had very nearly expired. The next game was a rolling match by about twenty individuals—lads and men—tied up in sacks, who were placed on the top of the bank which bounded the amphitheatre on one side, and the one which reached the bottom first received the prize. Next followed two donkey races, which were also well disputed by as many of the donkeys as could be induced by their riders to go straight forward, and which produced their share of mirthful incidents. Now came what had been looked forward to as one of the principal sports—the greased pole, which was raised in the centre of the amphitheatre. The first candidate for fame in this field of distinction succeeded with much greater ease than could have been expected, and carried off the first prize, a new hat; but not so those who followed. New aspirants followed each other in rapid succession, mounted with ease the lower part of the pole, which was not greased, struggled over a few inches of grease, then hesitated, slipped back, and fell to the bottom. It was not until innumerable efforts of this kind had failed that the second prize was gained by a coalition of three individuals, who were then allowed to assist each other. The greased pole was followed by two wheelbarrow races, each racer being blindfolded, so that many of them ran violently over one another, and some of them hardly escaped without personal damage. But the greatest mirth was created by those who, leaving entirely the direct line of the race, dashed into the thick of the crowd which lined the race-course on each side. After this came a race by jumping in sacks, the interest of which was somewhat diminished by the facility with which one of the candidates distanced all the others. Now came the last of the races, a mixture of running and leaping, in which the candidates were first to jump over a piece of water fifteen feet wide, and run a distance of six hundred yards, in the course of which they had to leap over six successive barriers of tall hurdles. This race also was well contested, each runner displaying great skill, and to the great disappointment of the spectators, not one of them dropped into the water. It must be acknowledged, however, that one or two of the less courageous turned faint-hearted when they approached the pond, and went no further.

Now came the two great games of the day—the hunts to catch the greasy-tailed pig and the mountain sheep, both of which had been brought to the place in closed carts. The pig furnished decidedly the best sport. Although he had escaped prematurely, and did not at first, as was intended, direct his course through the crowd, but made for a more distant part of the park, he was soon turned back towards the amphitheatre. After having given many a slip and many a fall to those who tried to hold him or to stop him, piggy made for the refreshment booths, which seemed to promise him the best chance of protection; but there the alarm was great, and not without reason. At last the fugitive dashed into and through one of the booths in which beer and spirits were retailed, and made no little havoc among crockery and glass. The angry dame of the beer-shop, having failed to take vengeance on the real intruder, turned all her wrath, which was by no means light, on her own gude-man; while the latter, evidently confounded by the, to us, rather mysterious threat of the injured matron, "A'! plonk thee when thee gets hoam," sought either to transfer the blame to, or to seek for consolation from, the lady of an adjoining and similar establishment. This led to new acts of hostility, and we are not prepared to say what might have been the consequence if the attention of all the persons engaged had not been suddenly engrossed by new dangers, arising from the return of the real offender to the scene of his first exploit in the way of brocade. At length a loud and long scream announced that piggy was taken, and had become the prize of his captor. The mountain sheep was too wild and too swift for the purpose; for, after he was let loose, he was hardly seen by the mass of the people assembled; but, dashing through the covers and the fences, soon left the park, and led his pursuers across the country, over about four miles of fields and hedges, before, sticking fast in one of the latter, he became the prize of the nearest of those who followed him. The evening was already advanced when this hunt was concluded; and, though the country dances, which were to conclude the day's amusements, were entered upon with spirit, they were not continued long. Such of the company as came from a distance were anxious to reach the railway stations, or to proceed on their way home by other means; and others were led by the example. After a hearty cheer for their noble entertainer, the assembled people began rapidly to disperse.

We cannot conclude without remarking that the whole of these proceedings were creditable in the highest degree to the peasantry of East Yorkshire. Among so great an assemblage of people, kept together during so many hours, there was not a single attempt at disorder; and, although no restriction was placed on the sale of liquors, we did not observe a single case of excess. On the contrary, there seemed a general inclination among the people themselves to check the slightest breach of good order. Towards the close of the games, especially at the time of the pig and sheep hunts, the game in the neighbouring covers became restless, and there were several harmless races after pheasants and hares. Eventually, one big lad succeeded in knocking down a hare, which he was carrying away, when he was seized by the crowd and dragged towards Lord Londesborough, who was riding that way on a favourite pony. His Lordship rode towards the crowd to learn what was the matter, and when, on the offender being presented for his judgment, he cried out, "Don't hurt him, let him go!" there was a general shout of applause. Nevertheless, without any riot or excess, all who were present seemed to participate in the utmost degree of enjoyment. We confess that we ourselves enjoyed the scene heartily, and all the more because it was evident that the noble promoter of the day's amusements partook fully of the enjoyment which he had prepared for others. We hope that the example may be followed among the great landholders of England.

The annual fête in support of the Royal Kent Dispensary is fixed to take place on Wednesday next, in the beautiful grounds belonging to Sir T. M. Wilson, of Charlton House, near Woolwich, under the immediate patronage of her Majesty, the Duchess of Kent, and many leading members of the aristocracy.



# INDIA.—MUTINY OF NATIVE TROOPS, AND MASSACRE OF EUROPEANS.

By the last Overland Indian Mail (whose dates from India are—Calcutta, May 18th; Madras, May 25th; Bombay, May 27th) intelligence of a most painful and exciting character has been received. The mutiny in the Bengal army had spread in the most alarming manner. The facts of this outbreak, with some incidents immediately anterior thereto, as gathered from the various despatches, are briefly as follows:—

A troop of the 3rd Bengal Light Cavalry at Meerut (as announced by the preceding mail) being ordered on parade to load and fire with the cartridges supplied by the Government, under distinct assurance that no such material had been used in their manufacture as the men seemed to suspect, only five men out of ninety obeyed. The eighty-five men who refused were at once ordered to their lines, and a court-martial being assembled to try them they were severally sentenced to a term of imprisonment varying from five to ten years. On Saturday, the 9th May, a brigade parade was assembled at the station, and the prisoners were ironed on the parade-ground in presence of the troops, and marched off to the gaol. No suspicion seems to have been excited that a rescue would be attempted, but towards the evening of Sunday, the 10th, while Meerut was wearing the quiet, dull aspect of an Indian station on the Sabbath day, a sudden and furious rise was made by the regiment, in which they were joined by the bazaar and towns people, and by the two native infantry regiments, the 11th and 20th, also cantoned in the place. They at once liberated their comrades in the gaol and 1200 other prisoners, and now commenced their bloody work. Meerut is one of the largest stations in India, and before the European part of the force, consisting of her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards, the 60th Rifles, and the Artillery, could be assembled half the station was in flames, and the terrified women and children of our soldiers were in the hands of the savage and infuriated crew, who murdered them under circumstances of unheard-of barbarity. Each officer, as he rushed from his bungalow to call back the men to their allegiance, was shot down, and ere the European force could reach the lines the bloody work was pretty well completed. At the second volley of the 60th Rifles, the mutineers and the whole crew ran, and were followed some miles out of Meerut by the dragoons, who sabred a considerable number.

They were, however, not conquered, but fled to Delhi, which was less than 100 miles distant. Here the seeds of revolt among the Bengalese troops had been already widely scattered. Although they entered the city as fugitives, the mutineers were immediately joined by three other native regiments, the 38th, 54th, and 74th, who were stationed in Delhi, without any European troops to keep them in check. The consequences were most deplorable. The revolted soldiery found themselves in full possession of the city, and, with that rapid transition from abject docility to brutal ferocity which distinguishes the Hindoo character, they commenced an indiscriminate massacre of the European inhabitants of Delhi, without regard to age or sex; plundered the bank; and proclaimed the son of the late Emperor of Mogul King of India.

The following is a list, as far as could be ascertained, of those who were killed at Meerut:—11th Native Infantry: Colonel Finnis and Mrs. Chambers. 20th Native Infantry: Captain and Mrs. McDonald, Captain Taylor, Lieutenant Henderson, and Ensign Pattle. 3rd Light Cavalry: Lieutenant M'Nabb, Veterinary Surgeons Phillips and Dawson, and Mrs. Dawson and children. 6th Dragoons: One private (name unknown). Sappers and Miners: Captain Fraser and Mr. Tregear (inspector in the educational department).

The Governor-General in Council, on the 16th May, issued a proclamation in which, referring to the reports that the religions of Hindoos and of Mussulmans were threatened by the acts of the Government, he emphatically proclaims that "the Government of India entertains no desire to interfere with the religion or caste, and that nothing has been or will be done by the Government to affect the free exercise of the observances of religion or caste by every class of the people."

Instances of individual heroism on the part of European officers and others were numerous. Thus, at Delhi, Lieutenant Willoughby defended the great magazine to the last, and when compelled to evacuate his post he set fire to the powder and blew hundreds of the insurgents into the air. That he escaped with his life from this fearful hazard seems certain; but whether he eluded the other perils of the crisis, and survives to enjoy the credit of his splendid gallantry and devotion, we are not yet informed. At Meerut, Lieutenant Miller, of the 20th Native Infantry, galloped into the midst of the mutineers, satisfied himself of the nature of their proceedings, and, by the aid of a revolver, fought his way back. A little later the same officer actually drove in his buggy into the heart of the city, seized a man notoriously concerned in the massacre, and carried him off to a gibbet, from which he was presently suspended.

In some other districts troubles of similar character had arisen with the native regiments, though not attended with such terrible results. At Ferozepore disturbances had broken out, but were said to be suppressed when the last intelligence was dispatched.

As matters stood when the mail left Calcutta, eight regiments had already become thoroughly disaffected. Two, the 19th and 34th, were disbanded, and six others held rebellious possession of Delhi.

Respecting the origin of this disaffection there is little certainty in the accounts hitherto transmitted. The ostensible ground of offence was based upon some alleged outrage to the Indian spirit of caste. Some new rifle cartridges served out to the sepoys were sent direct from England, and the men were told that the grease with which they were smeared was made of the fat of unclean animals. The gradual and stealthy diffusion of discontent, and the disastrous occurrences at Delhi, seem to show the existence of a deep-laid and thoroughly-organised conspiracy, whose ramifications have still to be discovered. It was evidently not by accident that the mutinous regiments at Meerut, finding themselves unequal to cope with the Europeans at that cantonment, fled to Delhi. They must have previously known the sentiments of the three regiments stationed in that city, and been assured that, on arriving there, they would find friends and confederates in revolt.

In the Punjab Sir John Lawrence had taken the most energetic measures to repress any sympathetic movement on the part of the native troops.

In Oude Sir Henry Lawrence kept all quiet. Every endeavour had been made, and, it is hoped, with success, to undeceive the credulous sepoys on the one fatal point upon which their caste and religious feelings have been aroused, and to excite their indignation against the sanguinary treachery of the insurgent regiments. The fort at Allahabad, where there is a large magazine, had been garrisoned by the European invalids usually stationed in the fort of Chunar.

At Calcutta every precaution had been taken to guard against the possibility of a surprise. The 84th Regiment, with the Horse Artillery, were at Barrackpore, and the 53rd in Fort William. A regiment of European fusiliers were expected there from Madras in a week, and another European regiment from Moulmein in the course of a fortnight. The three European regiments in the Persian Gulf whose services have been set free by the peace sailed direct to Calcutta.

Prompt measures had been taken to suppress the revolt and to punish the rebels. A force was marching sufficient to overwhelm the mutineers in every quarter. From the north, General Anson, who was at Simla, when the mutiny broke out, sent down her Majesty's 75th Regiment and the 1st Bengal Fusiliers to Umballa. A force consisting of her Majesty's 75th, her Majesty's 9th Lancers, and a troop of Horse Artillery, together with some irregular troops, sent by the Rajahs of Jheend and Putealla, were marching towards Delhi. In the meantime troops were advancing from Agra; and the Rajahs of Bhurtore, Gwalior, and Putealla, with their tributary Princes, were sending in their contingents. It is, therefore, probable that the next mail will bring news of the suppression of this dangerous outbreak and the condign punishment of the offenders, without any aid from the force of 14,000 men which (as announced on Monday in both Houses of Parliament) is to be sent to India forthwith.

**REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.**—No time has been lost in taking adequate steps to provide for the unfortunate condition of affairs in the Bengal army. The official despatches were delivered only on Monday morning, and in the course of the afternoon there was a meeting of Cabinet Ministers. A lengthened consultation of the Directors of the East India Company also took place; and, before the announcement upon the subject had been made in Parliament in the evening, the telegraph was actively at work in different directions. Fortunately, before the arrival of the last two or three mails from India, a considerable body of her Majesty's troops were under orders for embarkation. As long ago as December last four infantry regiments—the 23rd, 82nd, 90th, and 93rd—were placed under orders to relieve two regiments—the 10th and 29th—whose term of service had been completed, and to

fill up the deficiency in the Indian establishment caused by the return to this country of two more regiments during the Crimean war, which reduced the number of Queen's infantry corps in the Presidencies from twenty-four to twenty-two. The events at Hong-Kong, however, rendered it necessary to change the immediate destination of the four regiments we have named from India to China, it being intended that as soon as their work in the latter region had been completed they should return to India for the tour of duty for which they had been originally designated. But, as soon as our accounts from China became of a graver character, it was determined not to leave the Indian army without reinforcements for the uncertain time during which the Chinese hostilities might continue; and, in consequence, four more regiments of infantry were placed under orders to take the duty allotted to those now on their way to China. Accordingly, some weeks since the 7th Fusiliers, 60th Rifles (third battalion), 88th Regiment, and Rifle Brigade (third battalion), were warned for service in India. At the same time the 2nd and 3rd Regiments of Dragoon Guards were detailed to relieve two other cavalry corps—the 14th Light Dragoons and 9th Lancers, who, having been out since 1841 or 1842, ought to be relieved about this time. All these regiments have received their increased establishment, and ships are ready for their conveyance to the East. At this season large draughts are usually sent from the depot at Chatham to all the Indian regiments, for the purpose of keeping up their strength to the full establishment. These draughts will this year amount altogether to about 3000 men, averaging from about 70 or 80 to 250 each regiment. The force, therefore, which commenced embarking on Wednesday may be thus estimated:—

	Men.
2nd Dragoon Guards .. .. .	700
3rd Dragoon Guards .. .. .	700
7th Fusiliers .. .. .	1000
60th Rifles (3rd battalion) .. .. .	1000
88th Regiment .. .. .	1000
Rifle Brigade (3rd battalion) .. .. .	1000
Draughts about .. .. .	3000
	8400

If we add the 64th and 78th Regiments, which have before this arrived at Calcutta, we shall have already, we may say, on their way a force of 10,000 men. On Monday evening, however, there were also placed under orders the first battalion of the 1st Royals at Dublin, the 19th Regiment at Portsmouth, the 33rd Regiment at the Curragh, and the 79th Highlanders at Dublin, making altogether an additional force of 4000 men, or a total augmentation of the European troops in India of 14,000 men. A portion of this force is, strictly speaking, destined to relieve regiments whose period of service has expired; but those regiments will be kept at hand until all occasion for their services shall have ceased, and thus every man going out is an actual addition to the Indian army. We may add that all officers in the Company's service now on leave are ordered immediately to rejoin their regiments, the only exceptions being those whose health actually incapacitates them from service in India. It will thus be seen that the measures taken by the Government at home to reinforce General Anson are as prompt and vigorous as could be wished.

**THE MURDER OF COLONEL FINNIS, BROTHER OF THE LORD MAYOR.**—Colonel Finnis, of the 11th Native Infantry, who was shot down by the mutinous soldiers of the 20th Regiment, at the outbreak of the revolt at Meerut, was the last surviving brother of the present Lord Mayor of London, and the third who has fallen in the service of his country. The elder brother, Robert, a Captain in the British Navy, was killed in an engagement on Lake Erie, in 1813; and another, Stephen, a Lieutenant in the Bengal Native Infantry, fell in India, in 1822. Colonel Finnis, though only in his fifty-fourth year, had been in active service in the army upwards of thirty-two years, during which period, besides serving at the siege and taking of Moultan, and in several other engagements, he was employed on many important missions. The Colonel was with his regiment in command at Allahabad until ordered to Meerut, where he had arrived only a few days before the outbreak which closed his career. With kind consideration for the feelings of his bereaved family the Governor-General has transmitted the following letter to the Lord Mayor:—

Government House, Calcutta, May 20.  
My Lord Mayor,—Painful as the intelligence which I have to convey will be to your Lordship, it may be in some measure satisfactory to you to receive it from myself. The melancholy death of Colonel Finnis, who in the recent mutiny at Meerut, in the north-west provinces of India, fell mortally wounded, not by the men of his own corps but by the rebellious soldiers of the 20th Regiment, while in the act of addressing the troops, who had broken out in open revolt, is the source of the deepest regret to the Government, which he served so long and so zealously. This regret will be shared by many. I can say this with confidence, for I have heard much of your brother's high character and ability; and as an officer of native troops he was noted for the good feeling, tact, and useful influence which have marked his command of sepoys. He was the last man who should have died by their hands. I venture to think that it may be some poor consolation to you to receive this assurance from the head of the Government which your brother served.

I have the honour to be, my Lord Mayor,  
Your Lordship's faithful servant,  
CANNING.

## CHINA.

Our latest intelligence from China, by the Overland Mail, is to the 10th of May. The accounts received at Hong-Kong of the opposition met with by the home Government on the China question had thrown a great gloom over the community in that place. Subsequent information, however, of the manner in which the country, on being appealed to, had spoken out on the subject, and of the prompt and energetic measures taken for the support of British interests in China, had completely reassured them, giving them confident hopes that our relations with that country would at last be put on a firm and proper footing.

In Canton the utmost misery prevailed, and rice was enormously dear. Several attempts had been made in the Canton river to blow up some of the British ships. One attempt was nearly successful. A tank, supposed to have been one of the boilers of the steamer *Queen*, filled with gunpowder, was floated down towards the *Acorn*. When within about fifteen yards of the vessel it exploded, but fortunately did no injury.

Tenders for raising her Majesty's ship *Raleigh* had been advertised; but the chances of success were considered very small, as, besides the difficulty of the undertaking in ordinary times, the Chinese were afraid to come forward for such employment. Captain Bate had surveyed the rock on which the *Raleigh* struck, and he states that it is not put down in either the English or French charts.

Her Majesty's steamers *Fury* and *Cruiser*, and gun-boats *Stanch* and *Bustard*, had arrived.

Her Majesty's steamer *Sampson*, Captain Hand, accompanied by the *Camilla* brig, Captain Colville, had done good service on the coast in destroying a large number of piratical junks and lorchas.

The *Sampson* arrived on the 28th April, and left for Foochow on May 10, as the rebels were in the neighbourhood of that place, and were seriously interfering with the trade.

The *Comus* left for Amoy to relieve the *Camilla*, which vessel took the *Racehorse's* place at Foochow; the latter vessel going to Singapore to relieve the *Spartan*.

The coolie who murdered Mr. Markwick, the Government auctioneer, had been tried and found guilty, and had been sentenced to be hanged. Some Chinese who were employed by the Government at Stanley were seized and put on their trial for high treason, in consequence of the discovery of some papers. One of the men was convicted, and had sentence of death recorded against him.

Shanghai advices are to the 29th April, but do not contain anything of political interest. A tax of 12 dollars a chest had been imposed by the authorities on the import of opium into Shanghai; a similar tax had been established at Ningpo.

Foochow dates are to the 30th May. The near approach of the rebels caused considerable uneasiness, and little or no business was doing. The merchants and wealthy people were removing their property, and a complete stoppage of trade was anticipated by many. No operations could be carried on for the next season's teas. A notice has appeared from the Consulate at Foochow stating that a preliminary intimation had been received from the high Chinese authorities that they are desirous of raising among the foreign merchants the amount of 500,000 silver taels, to bear interest at three per cent per mensem, for repayment of which the duties at all the ports of foreign trade are to be made security.

At Amoy on the 6th May all was quiet. No military operations can be undertaken by the British forces before October next, owing to the hot weather.

Last week Messrs. J. and R. Young exported to Alexandria an iron steamer, weighing 100 tons, and valued at £2000. The Clyde bill of entry gives the export as that of wrought iron.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Sunday last being the anniversary of the Coronation-day of her Majesty (which took place in 1838), the bells of the metropolitan churches rang merry peals, flags fluttered from most of the public and many private establishments; and at Portsmouth, Devonport, Sheerness, Chatham, and the other naval ports, the usual salutes and dressing ships took place. The dockyard men had a holiday on Monday.

The Archduke Maximilian of Austria, on arriving at Antwerp from England, preserved a strict incognito. He landed from the steamer attended by only a few persons, and dressed in plain clothes. He went immediately to the railway station, and proceeded by a special train to Brussels, and thence to Laeken.

The Queen has appointed his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge Ranger of Richmond Park.

The Count de Pourtales-Steiger, the chief of the movement at Neuchâtel in September last, has returned to his estate of Metten, near Berne. He was at Trieste when he heard of the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Paris, and his prompt return would appear to indicate that he is anxious to preserve his nationality in Switzerland.

The Circassians have repulsed an attack on the banks of the Chabacha. A thousand Russians were killed. The Circassians who assassinated General Tokonoff have effected their escape.

The inspector of poor at Marykirk, finding it necessary to remove an old woman to the poor-house, found in her room, tied up in different old rags, guineas, notes, crown-pieces, &c., to the amount of £50.

The *Opinione* of Turin states from Milan that the silk crop in Lombardy has turned out a complete failure this year—sudden cold, wind, and rain having been extremely detrimental to the worms, independently of the disease, which has this year spread to localities hitherto free from it.

The blasting operations executed near the iron gates of Orsova, with the view of cleaning the bed of the Danube, not having proved successful, a project has been formed for constructing a lateral canal at that spot on the Serbian bank of the river.

Considerable excitement has been caused at Caracas, Venezuela, in consequence of the British Chargé d'Affaires at that place having solemnised a marriage between two native Roman Catholics, contrary to the rules of the Church, the bride being stepdaughter to her husband.

A number of pottery works have been established in the neighbourhood of Poole, in Dorsetshire, for the manufacture of fire-brick and drain-pipes, and an architectural pottery has been established at Hamworthy, near the above-named town, where a more refined and artistic trade will be carried on. The plastic clays found in Brankses Island are said to be rich in alumina.

The breeding of sheep is attracting much attention in California. From experiments which have been made the fact is established that the country is well adapted for sheep-raising and for wool-growing. The pastures are abundant and the climate suitable. A recent sheep-shearing has produced excellent wool, which, it is stated, will find its way to the English market shortly.

Last Saturday evening the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, Messrs. Mechi and Kents, entertained her Majesty's Judges at a magnificent banquet at the Albion, Aldersgate-street.

In consequence of the murder, at Meerut, of Colonel Finnis, the only brother of the Lord Mayor, the intended entertainment at the Mansion House on Tuesday was postponed.

On Saturday morning last the *John Owen*, sailing vessel, left the Royal Arsenal pier, Woolwich, for Quebec, having on board 392 emigrants—being the fourth party sent out by the Woolwich committee for promoting the emigration of discharged Government workmen and their families.

A Parliamentary return just printed shows that the quantity of cheese imported into the United Kingdom in 1856 was 349,000 cwt. from different parts of Europe, 66,000 cwt. from the United States, and 90 cwt. from the British colonies—making a total of 408,000 cwt.

A serious amount of smut has appeared in the barley crop of Essex. The extent of the damage varies considerably, but in some districts the probable loss is estimated at two to three comms per acre.

Some idea of the enormous amount of correspondence carried on between England and her Indian empire may be gathered from the fact that the Indian mail which arrived at Dover from London on Saturday night last consisted of 133 boxes, each box weighing on an average nearly 25 lbs.

Last week the herring fishery at Yarmouth was prosecuted with great success. On Monday one boat brought in 60,000 fish, which realised nearly £130; and many of the boats brought in three and four lasts each. Herrings are now selling from £20 to £25 a last.

A considerable trade is springing up in Californian wine. The grapes are excellent, and those who profess to be judges assert that every description of wine, from ordinary claret to sparkling champagne, may be manufactured from them.

The first act of the new Parliament, which has just taken effect, was the granting an annuity of £8000 a year to the Princess Royal, to commence on her approaching marriage.

The Marlborough Election Committee declared on Saturday last that Mr. Baring, in the opinion of the Committee, was only qualified to sit as a Burgess in this present Parliament, and that the parties on both sides should pay their own costs.

A return of the number of schools erected in rural districts under the minute of the Privy Council of Education, from the 1st day of January, 1854, to the 31st day of December, 1856, shows that the number of grants in 1854 was 47; in 1855, 93; and in 1856, 123; making a total of 263. The number of grants in non-rural districts during the same periods amounts to 88.

A trial trip on the Trieste and Lubiana Railway, which completes the direct communication between that port and Vienna, took place on the 20th ult. with great solemnity.

The Earl of Hardwicke, the Hon. Elliot Yorke, and other gentlemen, have issued an invitation to the inhabitants of the county of Cambridge to attend a public meeting at Newmarket on Tuesday next, for the purpose of considering the best means of raising a memorial to the late Duke of Rutland.

It is said that the Crystal Palace Railway Company have agreed to purchase the Grosvenor Canal, with a view to forming a railway along its banks, and using its Grosvenor basin, within half a mile of Buckingham Palace, as a grand west-end terminal railway station.

The annual congress of the Archaeological Association will take place in August next at Norwich, assembling in that city on the 24th.

A Committee of the House of Lords is now busily engaged in shaping out a practical bill to restrain the indiscriminate sale of poisons.

Mr. Nicholas Wood and Mr. Woodhouse, accompanied by Mr. Robert Stephenson, M.P., and Mr. Joseph Locke, M.P., had an interview with Earl Granville and Sir George Grey on Saturday, on the establishment of a Mining College and schools for the education of the practical managers of coal mines.

The next meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science will be held at Dublin, commencing on August 26, under the presidency of the Rev. H. Lloyd.

The Archbishop of Milan, Count de Romilly, is to receive a Cardinal's hat, and to be summoned to Rome; the place vacant being filled by Prince Schwartzburg, Cardinal-Archbishop of Prague.

The Grand Duke Constantine, who reached St. Petersburg on the 15th ult., on his return from his tour in Western Europe, will assume the direction of the Government during the approaching absence from the capital of the Emperor Alexander.

The authorities of the province of Lower Austria have refused permission to establish matrimonial agencies at Vienna.

Considerable dissatisfaction is stated to exist among the junior equity bar on account of the new batch of Queen's Counsel being confined exclusively to the common law bar.

An Exhibition of Manufactures is now open in Warsaw. It occupies seven saloons in the Government Palace, and proves that manufactures in Poland are in an advanced state.

During the first six months of this year silver to the amount of £550,235 has been exported from Southampton to the East India ports, and silver to the amount of £3,171,114 to the Chinese ports. Nearly £4,000,000 worth of silver has been exported from Southampton to India and China during the last six months more than was exported during the first six months in 1856.

Accounts from Oporto state that the grape disease is again making severe ravages. The effect of the administration of sulphur has been very uncertain, and the odium, it is said, is slowly but steadily invading every vineyard.

On Saturday last a mechanic, named Smith, while employed upon a scaffold erected in front of some new buildings in Globe-fields, Mile-end-road, Stepney, lost his equilibrium, and fell a depth of thirty feet upon an iron railing. He was removed to the workhouse, Globe-road, where he died shortly afterwards.





DISTRIBUTION OF THE VICTORIA CROSS, THE NEW ORDER OF VALOUR, BY HER MAJESTY, IN HYDE PARK.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



16. Q B takes K B	Q B takes K B	49. K to Q 4th	
17. Q K takes B	Q to her 2nd	(Instead of so playing White had merely to take the Kt with their Rook, and win off-hand.)	
18. B takes B	Q R P takes B	49.	Kt to K 5th
19. Q R to Q Kt sq	Castles (K's side)	50. K to his 5th	Kt takes P
(Black have managed to escape from the attack, and now, with two Pawns ahead, can boast the better game.)		51. R to Q 3rd	Kt to K B 5th
20. P to Q 6th	Q Kt to Q B 5th	52. R to Q R sq	Kt to K 6th
(An error of the first magnitude.)		53. R to K sq	Kt to K Kt 7th
21. Q to Q Kt 3rd	P takes P	54. R to K R sq	Kt to Kt 3rd
22. Q takes Kt (ch)	P to Q 4th	55. R to Kt 8th	Kt to K 8th
23. Q to her Kt 3rd	K to R sq	56. R to K Kt 8th	Kt to R 2nd
24. K R to Q sq	P to Q 5th	(ch)	
25. K R to Q 2nd	Kt to Q 4th	57. R to Q R 5th	P to Kt Kt 6th
26. K Kt to Q B 4th	Q R to Q B sq	58. R to Q R 3d	P to Kt 7th
27. K Kt to Q 6th	Q R to Q B 4th	59. R to K R 3rd	K to Kt 3rd
28. K Kt to K 4th	Q R to Q B 3rd	(ch)	
29. Q Kt takes Q P		60. R to K Kt 3rd	K to B 2nd
(Perfectly sound and good.)		(ch)	
	And the game was declared drawn.	61. K takes P	Kt to K B 6th



AMUSEMENTS, &c.

**MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC,**  
BADEN, UP THE RHINE, and PARIS, is NOW OPEN every evening (except Saturday) at Eight o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; area, 2s. gallery, 1s. Stalls can be secured at the Box-office, Egyptian-hall, Piccadilly, every day, between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge. The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock.

**MISS P. HORTON'S NEW ILLUSTRATIONS.**—Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN REED will repeat their entirely new ENTERTAINMENT at the ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATIONS, 14, Regent-street, Every Evening (except Saturday), at 8; Saturday Mornings at 3.—Admission, 2s. and 1s. Stalls, 3s.; may be secured at the Gallery, and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

**SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.**—THE FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East (close to Trafalgar-square), from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

**FRENCH EXHIBITION.**—The Fourth EXHIBITION OF PICTURES BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL is NOW OPEN at the FRENCH GALLERY, 131, Pall-mall (opposite the Colonnade). Admission, 1s.; catalogue, 6d. each. Open from Nine to Six daily. F. FRODISHAM, Secretary.

**MDLLE. ROSA BONHEUR'S Great Picture** of the HORSE FAIR.—Messrs. P. and D. Colnaghi and Co. beg to announce that the above Picture is ON VIEW from Nine till Six, at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street, for a limited period.—Admission, 1s.

**GENERAL WILLIAMS and his STAFF** LEAVING KARS, and the ALLIED GENERALS BEFORE SERASTOPOL. Painted by Thomas Barker, Esq. These grand historical Pictures of the late War are now being EXHIBITED by Messrs LLOYD (BROTHERS) and CO., at the Auction Mart, City, from Ten to Five. Admission 6d. each.

**CANTERBURY HALL, Westminster-road.** Open every Evening.—The best Vocal entertainment in London. Ladies and Gentlemen of acknowledged talent are retained for the performance of selections from all the popular Operas. Choruses, Madrigals, Glee, Duets, and Solos, commencing at 7 o'clock. Suppers, &c., until 12.

**SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.**—A Collection of WORKS OF ART, consisting of Enamels, Earthenware, and Decorative Clocks and Watches, will be EXHIBITED to the Public, at this Museum, until the 10th of July, 1857. These objects were contributed to the June Meeting of the Fine Arts Club, and the possessors have liberally consented to allow them to remain for public inspection during the above period.

**MADAME GASSIER, SIMS REEVES, & MISS GODDARD, ERNST, ROTTESINI, &c.**—EXETER HALL, MONDAY NEXT, JULY 6. Tickets, 1s.; stalls, 2s. 6d. A GRAND EVENING CONCERT, for the BENEFIT of EDWARD LEADER, who has been suffering from a severe illness for more than eight months. The following unrivalled artists will appear on this occasion, in addition to the orchestra of the Royal Italian Opera, forming an unprecedented combination of talent. Vocalists—Madame Gassier (by permission of the Directors of the Royal Surrey Gardens), Madame Uggiani, Madame Donati, Madame Compagny, Paris, her first appearance this season; Madame Rudersdorf, Madame Caradodi, Madame Weiss, Madame Enderssohn, Miss Louisa Vinning, Miss Huddart, Miss Lascelles, Herr Reichardt, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Instrumentalists—Herr Ernst, Mr. R. S. Frazer, Mr. Geo. Case, Miss Arabella Goddard, and Signor Rottisini. The Orchestra will contain the elite of the band of the Royal Italian Opera. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon; Accompanist, Mr. Frank Mori.—To commence at 7 o'clock. Tickets, 1s.; stalls, 2s. 6d.; to be had of Boosey and Sons, Holles-street; and all the principal Musicellers.

**MESSRS. R. BLAGROVE and HAROLD** THOMAS'S third and last MATINEE MUSICALE, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, MONDAY, July 6th, to commence at Half-past Two o'clock. Artists—Miss Dolley, Mrs. Reeves, Signor Marras, Mr. Benson, and the Orpheus Glee Union. Messrs. H. Blagrove, Chipp, R. Blagrove, W. G. Cousins, and Harold Thomas. Stalls, 10s. 6d. each. Family tickets, to admit three (stalls), £1 1s.; tickets, 7s. each.

**MR. SIMS REEVES will SING on WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 8th, at the CONCERT of the VOCAL UNION (English Glee and Madrigals), HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.**—Stalls, 6s.; Second Seats, 3s. Admission and Co., 210, Regent-street.

**MISS LASCELLES** has the honour to announce that she will give a GRAND MATINEE MUSICALE at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1857, to commence at half-past Two o'clock precisely. Vocalists—Madame Caradodi, Madame Sherrington Lemmons, the Misses M'Alpine, Miss Lascelles and Madame Constance Borchardt; Mr. Croft, M. Jules Lefort, Signor Monari, and Herr Reichardt, from the Royal Opera, Dresden (his first appearance). Instrumentalists—Pianoforte, Sig. Andrioli and Mr. Harold Thomas; Concertina, Mr. R. Blagrove; Violin, Herr Molique; Violoncello, Herr Linder. Conductors—Signor L. Calai, Messrs. Harold Thomas and W. G. Cousins, and Herr Wilhelm Ganz. Reserved Seats, Half a Guinea; Tickets, 7s. may be had of Messrs. Leader and Cook, 63, New Bond-street; W. Oliver, 19, Old Bond-street; and of Miss Lascelles, 28, York-street, Portman-square.

**MR. CHARLES HALLE'S PIANOFORTE RECITALS.**—The Third and Last Recital will take place at the DUDLEY GALLERY, Piccadilly (by the kind permission of Lord Ward), on MONDAY, the 5th of JULY. To commence at Three o'clock. Programme: Sonata Pastorale in B, Op. 23, Beethoven; Adagio in A, Clementi; Fantasia and Sonata in C minor, Mozart; Sonata in E minor, Op. 91, Beethoven; "Dance des boys," Nos. 1 and 3, Heller; Barcarole in F sharp, Op. 60, Chopin; Lieder ohne Worte, Mendelssohn.—Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, to be had at Messrs. Cramer and Beale's, 201, Regent-street; Mr. Oliver, 19, Old Bond-street; and at Mr. Halle's residence, 48, Dover-street, Piccadilly.

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**PATTERNS POST-FREE. RICH CHENE FLOUNCED SILKS.** Rich Broché Flounced Silks. Cheap Checked Flounced Silks. The Very Fashionable Tasso Washing Silks. The New Checked Washing Silks. The New Bayadère Bar Glacé. The New Chêne Bar Glacé. The New Dindal Bar Glacé. The New Raised Satin Bar Glacé. Cheap Striped and Checked Glacés. Rich French Flaid Silks. Rich French Chêne Silks. The prices of the above Vary from 21s. 6d. to 3 Guineas. PETER ROBINSON, 163, 165, 167, Oxford-street.

**PEKIN CRAPE MANTLES, 21s. and 42s.,** for Flower Show, Fêtes, &c.—FARMER and ROGERS have just received from their agents in China several cases of Pekin Crape Mantles, very light in texture, moderate in price, and by far the most elegant and suitable Mantle ever produced for flower shows, fêtes, &c.—The Great Shawl and Cloak Emporium, 171, 173, 175, Regent-street.

**RETURNED from AUSTRALIA,** a large consignment of FLOUNCED MUSLIN ROBES, 600 of which will be SOLD at 6s. 6d. each, all fast colours. Patterns sent to the Country.—WILLIAMS and CO., 69, 61, and 63, Oxford-street; and 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street, W.

**BY THE LITTLE LADY THREE YEARS** OLD, and so on every advancing year, till we include the Grandmother of the family, by Ladies of every age and habit, the RESILIENT BODICE and CORSALETTA DI MEDICI are worn with equal satisfaction and advantage. They are adapted for every variety of figure—suitable not only to the growing girl, but are equally beneficial to, and as fully appreciated by, the wife and mother. Volumes of notes of approval attest the high estimation of ladies who wear them. Enlarged prospectus, price-list, illustrations, papers for self-measurement, &c., post-free. All country orders sent carriage paid or post-free. Mesdames MARION and MAITLAND, patentees, 238, Oxford-street, opposite the Marble Arch, White Park.

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VERY BEST QUALITY  
One Shilling and Sixpence per Pair,  
Are the most Beautiful Gloves to be procured at  
ANY PRICE!!!  
Already so much appreciated for their  
Brilliance of Colour,  
Perfection of Cut,  
Elasticity and Softness,  
First delivery of the following New Colours, for Summer  
In every Size, viz.:-  
No. 1. Imperial, Violet  
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8. Draps Fixes, Fixed Drabs  
9. Flame de Panch, Peach  
10. Blanche, White  
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Address, RUMBLELL and OWEN,  
77 and 78, Oxford-street, London,  
The only Appointed Agents  
Authorised to Sell  
The Real Alpine Kid Glove.  
N.B. Sample Pairs forwarded for two extra stamps.

## THE NEW CHICOLE

LAWN DRESSES,  
Embroidered by the Natives,  
with Jacket and Skirt complete.  
The most appropriate Dress for the Seaside,  
Price 28s. 6d.  
The plain Chicole Lawn, by the yard,  
Can also be obtained only  
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At Half the Original Cost.  
Patterns Free.  
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the remains of all our Stock,  
Half Price.  
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.

## 1500 READY-MADE MUSLIN and

CAMBRIC DRESSES,  
Plain and Flounced Skirts,  
with Jackets complete, from 6s. 6d. each.  
Patterns sent post-free.  
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## PARIS GLOVE WAREHOUSE.

Best Alpine Kid, 1s. 6d.  
Best Grenoble, 10s. 6d. half-dozen.  
Very best Paris, 7s. 4d., or 10s. 6d. half-dozen.  
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## CHINTZ MUSLINS, 64d. yard.

Best Organdi ditto, reduced to 104d. yard, worth 1s. 6d.  
Flounced Muslins, 6s. 6d. the Robe.  
Best French, from 10s. 6d.—18 yards.  
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Mourning Muslins, 64d. yard, worth 1s.  
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Patterns sent post-free.  
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## EIGHT HUNDRED FOREIGN

FLOUNCED SILK ROBES for TWO or THREE FLOUNCES  
(Full-length for Body and Trimming included) will be OFFERED for  
SALE on MONDAY next, and following days, by  
BEECH and BURL, 11, Abchurch-lane, London,  
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TWO THOUSAND  
SILK DRESSES (various), from 23s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. the Dress.  
The above goods are now being sold by many of the West-end  
houses at considerably higher prices.  
JUST RECEIVED.  
A large and varied assortment of BAREGE, BALZARINE, and  
MUSLIN ROBES, from 11s. 9d. upwards.  
N.B. Patterns postage-free on application.

## CITY JUVENILE DEPOT.—BABY-LINEN

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Night-dresses, work warranted, 6 for 13s.; Ladies' Chemises, 6 for  
7s. 10d.; Ditto Drawers, 6 for 7s. 10d.; Ladies' Long Slips, tucked,  
2s. 11d. each; with handsome needlework, 4s. 11d. Higher-class  
goods proportionately cheap, and the largest stock in London to select  
from. Infants' Braided Cashmere Cloaks, 6s. 11d. to 10s. 6d.;  
Fashionable Circular ditto, lined Silk, 23s. 6d.; Infants' Cashmere  
and Satin Hoods, elegantly braided, 2s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.; Infants' Cash-  
mere Pelisses, from 5s. 11d. to 21s.; Paris Woollen Stays, 3s. 11d.; the New  
Corset, to fasten in front, 3s. 11d.; not obtainable elsewhere, our noted  
one-Guinea Basinettes, handsomely trimmed. An Illustrated Price-  
list sent free on application. Orders including a remittance promptly  
attended to.—W. H. TURNER, 68, 69, and 70, Bishopsgate street  
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## SUMMER MANTLES in BLACK LACE.

The latest Parisian Fashions in Black Lace Mantles, from 25s.  
to 42s.; and Mantles in beautiful specimens of Black real Lace, at  
moderate prices.  
A very large assortment of SPANISH MANTILLAS, now in great  
demand, from 4s. to 13s. Guineas.  
MUSLIN JACKETS, MANTLES, and DRESSES in great variety,  
from the Lowest Price.  
HAYWARD'S (established 1770), 81, OXFORD-STREET  
(exactly opposite the Pantheon).

## FASHIONABLE PARISIAN MILLINERY,

in the best taste and newest materials.—Bonnets for the  
season, 21s.; Tulle ditto, 12s. 6d.; Mourning ditto, 14s. 6d.; Bride's  
ditto, 31s.; Straw Bonnets, Caps, Coiffures, Wreaths and Flowers.  
A great variety on view at the SHOW-ROOMS of J. and E. SMITH,  
Patentees of the CASPIATO or FOLDING BONNET, which packs in  
a box two inches deep, and surpasses all bonnets for elegance, con-  
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of Measurement, sent post-free, enables Ladies to order these Bonnets  
from all parts of the country with certainty of fit.—J. and E. SMITH,  
151, Regent-street (opposite Beak-street), London.

## FASHIONS in MILLINERY, from the REIGN

of QUEEN ELIZABETH.—Messrs. D. NICHOLSON and CO.,  
of 50, 51, and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, being desirous of acknow-  
ledging their obligation to the many ladies and the public generally  
for the liberal patronage they have received since the opening of a  
Retail Branch at their Establishment as above, are preparing, at con-  
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various Fashions in Head Attire from the reign of Queen Elizabeth to  
the present time. Any lady in town or country forwarding her ad-  
dress will have the same duly registered, and a copy of the work for-  
warded to her gratis, immediately on its issue from the press.

## PARISIAN MILLINERY.—Messrs. D.

NICHOLSON and COMPANY, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Church-  
yard, have just received further importations of PARIS BONNETS,  
Caps, Coiffures, &c., &c. Ladies are respectfully invited to inspect the  
vast assortment of these goods displayed at their Warehouses, where  
they may be assured of meeting with the greatest civility and atten-  
tion, and will find prices much lower than are usual for the same class  
of millinery.—D. Nicholson and Company, 51 and 52, St.  
Paul's Churchyard.

## SILKS, Rich, Plain, Striped, and Checked

Glazed, at 2s. 6d. per dozen of twelve yards. Well worth  
the attention of Families. Patterns sent free by post.—JOHN  
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fifty years. Carriage paid upon amounts above 25s.

## CHURTON'S GRECIAN PETTICOAT, the

latest Novelty suitable for the present Season.—India Outfits  
and Wedding Trousseau of the most recherche patterns and make.  
CHURTON'S SHIRTS, Six for 42s.—The above is to be obtained only at  
WM. CHURTON and SON'S old-established Family Hosiery, Shirt,  
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## BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH CHINTZES.—

C. HINDLEY and SON, late Miles and Edwards, 134, Ox-  
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equalled variety of patterns displayed in this splendid Collection afford  
a choice not to be obtained elsewhere.

## THE BEAUTIFUL ROSE-TINTED and

SAFFRON-LINED MUSLIN CURTAINS.—The above novel  
and much-admired Curtains can only be obtained of SEWELL and  
CO., who have also in hand some of the best patterns of the  
Bankrupt's Stock of Muslin Curtains (22 yards long) at the extra-  
ordinary low Prices which have commanded so unprecedented a sale  
during the season. A lot of Swiss Muslins, adapted for Toilet Covers,  
at 7 1/2d. per yard; general price, 14d. per yard.  
COMPTON HOUSE,  
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## VALENCIENNES LACE.—The latest Imita-

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can be sold at one-tenth of the price. Samples post-free.—BAKER  
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JAMES, and CO.—Brussels and Honiton Bridal Veils, Scarfs,  
Flouncings, Handkerchiefs, &c., a large assortment of inexpensive as  
well as the most elaborate and costly goods manufactured.—3, 7, 9,  
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## READY-MADE SEASIDE DRESSES,

INDIA LAWN,  
Trimmed with Pink, Blue, and Green Check,  
Price 15s. 9d.  
The most thoroughly French Dress ever imported.  
Fashionably lady-like.  
FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

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Three Flounced, with Jacket.  
The most elegant dress ever produced; worth 45s.  
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## VERY CHOICE MUSLINS.

An arrival this day of a few remarkably  
ELEGANT DRESSES.  
Patterns sent post-free.  
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## FLOUNCED MUSLINS, 5s. 6d.

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## MOURNING MUSLINS.

The largest varieties in the Kingdom.  
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The remainder of the Last Year's Stock to be cleared out at  
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## THE NEW BUFF MORNING ROBE,

WORN by the EMPRESS,  
The most Elegant, Becoming, and Recherche, for Morning Wear.  
Price 10s. 9d. Patterns Free.  
Made up in the French style for 3s. 5d. extra.  
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A very large consignment of Buff and also of White Marcella,  
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LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, with Christian Names em-  
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Double Skirt, Flounced, and Plain, with Jacket, which is very  
pretty. A fresh arrival from Paris every Wednesday.  
Patterns sent post-free.  
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## WHITE WORKED MUSLIN ROBES,

Imported for the Handel Festival. Very richly worked,  
double Skirt and Flounced. The designs are most elaborate and of  
the choicest description; the groupings of flowers are in exquisite  
taste.  
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## BUFF and WHITE MARCELLA JACKETS.

The prettiest shape in this very elegant article ever produced,  
and most becoming to the figure, price 12s. 9d.  
The usual new shapes are 9s. 9d.  
Applications from the country are requested to send measurement  
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## INDIA LAWN JACKETS,

VERY COOL and ELEGANT,  
Price 4s. 104d.  
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THE LAST IMPORTATION,  
Price 14s. 9d.  
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## CAPPER, SON, and CO., Linendrapers to

the Queen, Nos. 69 and 70, Gracechurch-street, City, have re-  
turned to these, now enlarged, premises, where they have increased  
facilities for showing their extensive stock of Family Linen, Silk  
Mercury, General Drapery, and Ladies' and Infants' Clothing.

## LINENDRAPERS to the QUEEN, BY APPOINTMENT.

Established in 1778.  
BABIES' BASSINETS.  
Trimmed and Furnished.  
ready for use, are sent some free of carriage.

Trimmed and furnished to correspond.  
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, GRACECHURCH-ST., LONDON, E.C.  
Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.

## COMPLETE SETS of BABY LINEN,

which are sent home  
throughout the kingdom free of carriage.  
UNDERCLOTHING for HOME, INDIA, and ALL COLONIES,  
for Ladies, and Children of all ages.

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LADIES' WEDDING OUTFITS  
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## CAPPER, SON, and MOON, 164, REGENT-STREET,

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BABIES' BASSINETS from 30s. to 300s.  
Books giving descriptions and prices sent gratis.

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LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING,  
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Books giving descriptions and prices sent gratis.

## VALENCIENNES LACES and

INSERTIONS.  
Made of Thread, by Machinery.  
1 inch wide .. .. 2s. per yard.  
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2 inch wide .. .. 4s. 6d. per yard.  
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Patterns sent by post.  
A. HISCOCK, 54, Quadrant, Regent-street.

## ZYBELINE.—This universally-approved and

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appearance, very durable, and particularly adapted for Summer  
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Woven Fabrics. Patterns free by post. To be had also in shades of  
Drab and Lavender.  
Sole Agents for England,  
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## TO LADIES.—THE SHREWSBURY

WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS, sold by the Maker,  
JAMES PHILLIPS, Shrewsbury. Gentlemen's Overcoats and Capes  
of the same material. Patterns of materials and list of prices sent  
post-free.

## IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—A Single Stay,

Carriage-free, on receipt of a post-office order.  
The "Elastic Bodice" .. .. 12s. 6d.  
The "Self-adjusting Corset" .. .. 12s. 6d.  
An Illustrated Book sent on receipt of a postage-stamp.  
Crinoline Skirts, from .. .. 7s. 6d.  
Satin Whalebone Skirts .. .. 7s. 6d.  
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The Show Rooms are replete with novelties in Corsets and Skirts,  
and will well repay a visit.  
CARTER and HOUSTON, 88, Regent-street; 6, Blackfriars-road;  
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## REAL SPANISH LACE MANTILLAS,

and a choice assortment of Transparent Lace and Silk MAN-  
TLES, including the new Patent Spanish Lace in Mantles, Flouncings,  
&c., have just been received by T. LITTLE, 43, Oxford-street, near  
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CURTAINS.  
The Largest and Cheapest Stock in London  
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and SON, established in Berners-street, in 1817, removed, in  
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## BERDOE'S SUMMER CAPES, COATS,

40s.; NEGLIGE SUITS, &c., for Country, Seaside, &c. The  
well known UNIVERSAL CAPE effectually excludes rain, yet it is  
perfectly ventilating, and for Tourists is a sine qua non.—95, New  
Bond-street; and 69, Cornhill.

## FISHER'S DRESSING-CASES.

188, Strand.  
Catalogues post-free.

## FISHER'S NEW DRESSING-BAG,

the best portable Dressing-case ever invented.  
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Catalogues post-free.

## PARKINS and GOTTO have opened Three

large Show-rooms for the display of cheap, useful, and elegant  
Articles for Birthday and Wedding Presents, from 2s. 6d. to 20 guineas  
(a saving of 6s. in the pound).  
Writing Cases, fitted, from 2s. 6d.  
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Dusks, mahogany or rosewood,  
5s. 6d. to 43 1/2s.  
Rosewood Dressing Cases, lined  
with silk velvet, silver-top bot-  
tles, and jewel drawer, 42s.  
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Cases, fitted, 12s. 6d.  
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bined, 30s.  
Pocket Books, Letter Cases, and  
Where Is Its.  
Key Boxes and Jewel Cases.  
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Despatch Boxes, from 21s.  
PARKINS and GOTTO, Manufacturers, 24 and 25, Oxford-street.

## EVERY LADY should send for a Packet of

richly-perforated TISSUE for FIRE-PAPERS, to be made up  
in the dounced style. Eight stamps.—R. PETERS, Toytill, Maidstone.

## BIJOU NEEDLE-CASE, containing 100 of

DEANE'S Drilled-eyed NEEDLES, for 1s. This neat, useful,  
and elegant appendage to a Lady's work-table will be forwarded  
post-free on receipt of 12 postage-stamps, addressed to DEANE,  
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## THE PEN SUPERSEDED.—Marking

Linen, Silk, Books, &c., with the PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER  
PLATES, prevents the ink spreading, and never washes out. Initial  
plate, 1s.; name, 2s.; set of movable numbers, 2s.; crossed, 5s. With  
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## CHARLES PACKER (late Antoni Forrer),

Artist in Hair to the QUEEN, by Appointment.  
Hair Jewellery, Department, 235, Strand.  
Foreign and Fancy ditto, 78, Regent-street.  
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## FRANGIPANNI PERFUME.—G. JINGER

and CO., 399, BROADWAY, NEW YORK, respectfully inform  
their customers in the UNITED STATES that they are the Wholesale  
Agents for Piesse and Lubin's exquisite Perfumery.

## RIMMEL'S HAIR DYE imparts instan-

taneously to the Hair, Whiskers, &c., a natural and permanent  
shade, without trouble or danger. Price 3s. 6d. and 6s. Sold by all  
Perfumers and Chemists.—Rimmel, 39, Gerard-street, Soho.

## WOOD VIOLET SCENT.—H. BREIDEN-

BACH recommends his Wood Violet as the finest natural  
perfume distilled. A single 2s. 6d. Bottle will verify the fact. Ask  
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## JONES'S FLESH SOAP,

is per packet, allays irritation, and produces a soft and healthy  
skin. To be had through any Italian Warehouseman and Chemist.  
Jones and Sons, near the Turnpike, Islington, London, N.

## BENZINE COLLAS

CLEANS  
Gloves, Silks, Cloth, Carpets, &c., &c.  
In Bottles, 1s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers; and at the Dépôt,  
114, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

## PATENT SELF-LIGHTING CIGAR CO.'S

CITY DEPOT, 50, Moorgate-street.—All kinds of Cigars, both  
foreign and British, are treated by this process, and are ignited by  
simple friction, without taste or smell. No extra price charged.  
Invaluable to out-door smokers.

## ICE CREAMS MADE IMMEDIATELY and

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FREEZING APPARATUS. Price from 3s.—Sold at 3, Pall-mall;  
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## CELEBRATED CANTERBURY PUNCH

for Picnics, Desert, or in Iced Water, with a Cigar.—One  
dozen of this delicious beverage sent free to London, hamper and  
bottles included, on receipt of post-office order for 28s., payable to  
T. P. DE LASAUX, Wine Merchant, Canterbury.

## ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS, for more

than Thirty Years have been held in constant and increasing  
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and most valuable preparation for making a pure and delicate Gruel,  
which forms a light and nutritious supper for the aged, is a popular  
recipe for colds and influenza, is of general use in the sick-chamber,  
and, alternately with the Patent Barley, is an excellent food for  
Infants and Children.

Prepared only by the Patentees, ROBINSON, BELVILLE, & CO.,  
Paragon to the Queen, 64, Red-lion-street, Holborn, London.

Sold by all respectable Grocers, Druggists, and others in Town and  
Country, in Packets of 6d. and 1s.; and Family Canteens, at 2s., 5s.,  
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## GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH

Used in the Royal Laundry,  
And pronounced by her Majesty's Laundresses to be  
The finest Starch she ever used.  
Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

## THE SULTAN'S PERFUMED VAPOUR

BATH (the greatest luxury in Bathing), Warm, Bran, Mercurial,  
Sulphur, Harrogate, and Shampoo Baths, always ready.—10, Argyle-  
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## INFANTS' NEW FEEDING-BOTTLES.—

From the "Lancet":—"We have seldom seen anything so  
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Oxford-street. Whether for weaning, rearing by hand, or occasional  
feeding, they are quite unrivalled. 7s. 6d. each.

## CORNS and BUNIONS.—YOUNG'S

WHITE FELT, the best ever invented. Observe name and  
address printed on the label, without which none are genuine. May  
be had of most chemists in town and country. 1s. per box or 13  
postage-stamps.—Address H. YOUNG, 1, Shaftesbury-place, Alder-  
gate-street City, E.C.—Beware of Imitations!

## ELASTIC SILK STOCKINGS, Knee-Caps,

Ankle-Socks, &c., for Varicose and Enlarged Veins, and in all  
cases of Weakness of the Limbs requiring support. They are very  
light and porous, and drawn on the same as an ordinary stocking.  
Prices, from 7s. 6d. to 16s. A Descriptive Circular may be had on ap-  
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## WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES for

AUSTRALIA, in good or inferior condition. Mr. and Mrs.  
JOHN ISAACS, 319 and 320, STRAND (opposite Somerset-house),  
continue to give the highest price in Cash for Ladies' Gownings,  
Children's Clothing, Regiments, Underclothing, Boots, Books,  
and all Miscellaneous Property. Letters for any day or  
distance, punctually attended to. Parcels sent from the Country,  
either large or small, the utmost value returned by Post-office order  
the same day. Reference, London and Westminster Bank. Est. 49 yrs.